FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 NOVEMBER 1986

Syria

A Damascus radio commentary responded to U.S. "threats" of military action against Syria, claiming that the aim of U.S. leaders is not to combat terrorism, but to "terrorize and frighten Syria" in order to make it abandon its policies and to "remove the Syrian obstacle which obstructs their plans to dominate the region." However, Syria is above threats and intimidation and it can take appropriate action to confront those who are "playing with fire near the area's powder keg," the radio maintained.

PLO

A PLO statement broadcast by Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio denounced Jordan's 5-year development plan for the West Bank and Gaza Strip, asserting that the plan "promotes Israel's scheme to naturalize the state of occupation to bring about a fait accompli peace." The plan is being implemented without regard for the PLO and in harmony with "the U.S. program to which Jordan has agreed," the statement said, and Jordan is violating a 1978 Arab summit resolution stipulating that all measures to support Palestinians living under Israeli occupation must be taken through the joint Jordanian-Palestinian "steadfastness" committee. The statement affirmed that Palestinians living under occupation do not need improvement in their living conditions as much as they need comprehensive Arab support to strengthen their resistance against the Israelis.

Israel

Vanunu Affair — Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-Lev stated that Mordekhay Vanunu is not in any Israeli police or prison authority installation, Jerusalem television reported. The television noted that officials at the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry refused to comment on the fate of Vanunu, who disappeared after disclosing information on Israel's nuclear capabilities to a London newspaper.

Deportation Appeal — Al-Sha'b editor Akram Haniyah appealed against a deportation order issued against him by the commander of the Central Command, Jerusalem television reported. The IDF spokesman described Haniyah as a "key Fatah activist," according to Jerusalem radio, which noted that Haniyah was detained by security forces early 3 November.

Egypt

Egypt rejected an Israeli request for an extradition agreement as part of the normalization process, according to a report in the Saudi paper *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat* cited by MENA.

Iran

The Foreign Ministry called for a halt to "factional fighting" in southern Lebanon and offered Iran's aid in encouraging unity against Israel's "vile goals," according to a statement carried on Tehran radio.

In remarks cited by IRNA, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani stressed Iranian readiness to "deal the final blow" to Iraq. Asserting that Turkey is making claims on northern Iraq, Rafsanjani noted that if Turkey decides to cut the Iraqi pipeline or block roads the Baghdad regime could be paralyzed.

Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri attended a religious ceremony in Qom, IRNA reported.

GCC Summit

Discussions among the GCC leaders focused on ways to end the Iran-Iraq war and to protect Gulf shipping, according to a UAE Foreign Ministry official cited by WAKH. The official noted the willingness of the GCC states to support efforts to "clear the Arab atmosphere" and convene an Arab summit.

Tunisia

President Habib Bourguiba was advised to rest following dental surgery, according to a statement from the Presidential Office broadcast on Tunis radio.

PDRY

Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas announced that 89 percent of the electorate voted in the Supreme People's Council and local people's council elections last week as compared to 77 percent in 1983, Aden radio reported.

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Council of Ministers Vice Chairman 'Approved'

LD031601 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium has approved the appointment of Comrade Mohammad Hakim, son of Mohammad Akbar, as vice chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers according to the decision of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and proposal of the DRA Council of Ministers.

PDPA Officials Depart for Foreign Visits

Keshtmand Leaves for Romania

LD021803 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 1130 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, 2 Nov (BAKHTAR) — Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, left for Romania today as head of the DRA delegation to participate in the 42d session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance of the Socialist Countries, which is going to be held in Bucharest from 3 to 5 November.

Comrade Keshtmand and his accompanying delegation were seen off at Kabul International Airport by: Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Brigadier General Muhammad Rafi, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of Council of Ministers; Sulayman La'eq, member of the Politburo and minister of nationality and tribes; Lieutenant General Nazar Muhammad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense; major general Gholam Farouq, candidate member of the Politburo of party Central Committee and minister of state security; Haydar Masod, secretary of the party Central Committee; vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; heads of State Committees; Pavel Petrovich Mozhayev, representative extraordinary and ambassador of the Soviet Union in the DRA; Vaclav Kouba, ambassador and representative extraordinary of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia in the DRA; and (Nikolayevich Terov), economic councillor of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

Barialay Departs for Stockholm

LD031436 Kabul BAKHTAR in Pashto 1130 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, 3 Nov (BAKHTAR) — Comrade Mahmud Barialay, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, left today for Stockholm, as head of a Central Committee delegation to take part in the work of the 28th Congress of the Workers' Communist Party of Sweden, at the invitation of that party's committee.

Nur Ahmad Nur Leaves for Managua

LD031441 Kabul BAKHTAR in Pashto 1130 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, 3 Nov (BAKHTAR) — Comrade Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, left this morning for Managua as head of a Central Committee delegation to participate in the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Reagan on Troop Withdrawal: 'Impudent Words'

LD040948 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0506 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 3, BAKHTAR: A political observer of BAKHTAR writes:

Ronald Reagan, president of the U.S., has culminated his anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan slanderous and false propaganda campaign and has uttered impudent and irresponsible words which are not worthy of a leader of a great country.

The launching of a new anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet campaign in connection with the partial return of the limited military contingents of the Soviet Union from Afghanistan, by the authorities of White House, CIA, and Pentagon has reached its climax.

While conducting electoral campaign for a Republican candidate for filling a post in the U.S. Congress, Ronald Reagan has repeated the anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet provocative campaign which had been initiated earlier by Caspar Weinberger, the U.S. defence secretary, with the aim of deceiving U.S. public opinion.

The return of six military regiments of the Soviet Union from Afghanistan was indicative of the goodwill shown by the DRA and the Soviet Union vis-a-vis the political solution of the situation around Afghanistan.

It was also a manifestation of the strength of the Armed Forces of the DRA. These facts drew the attention of the political circles of the world and exposed the real essence of the accusations of the Western mass media in connection with the realities relating to the situation around the DRA.

This time Ronald Reagan has personally appeared in the provocative propaganda. By doing so, he intends, on the one hand, to make up for the lost prestige of Caspar Weinberger who could deceive nobody with his lies, and on the other hand, to discredit in his own way of thinking, the move taken by the DRA and the Soviet Union and thus to justify its continued intervention into the internal affairs of the country.

The political observer considers the provocative anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan assertions made by the U.S. President, the U.S. defence secretary, and other NATO allies as a sign of their desperation.

Recently, more than 100 journalists from all over the world including the U.S. came to the DRA to cover the partial return of six regiments of the limited Soviet military contingents from the DRA to their peace-loving country.

This propaganda campaign of President Reagan has been launched for evil political objectives. This political stand of Washington Administration, about the so-called discussion on the situation around Afghanistan in the UN is directed to distort the facts about the return of the six regiments of the Soviet Union to the USSR and to foil this peaceful initiative of Afghan-Soviet

Governments and through such deeds it intends to throw dust in the eyes of the world people. The effect of this measure of the DRA and the USSR has been so strong that the President of the U.S. himself has started his personal campaign against it.

By launching such a heinous lie campaign the U.S. Administration intends to create obstacles towards the peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. Parallel to the return of the six Soviet military regiments, the U.S. is supplying Pakistan with "AWACS" planes and broadens the dimension of their undeclared war against the DRA. According to the reports released in the American press, the U.S. will provide the Afghan counter-revolution with "Stinger" missles and other sophisticated, modern armaments.

Now everybody knows who is escalating war and murder in our country and who is really for peaceful political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

Paper Cited on Enemies' Chemical Weapons Use

LD041004 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0442 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 3, BAKHTAR: The enemies of the people of Afghanistan are using sophisticated weapons, even chemical weapons, in their undeclared war waged against Afghanistan, writes daily *Haqiqat-e Enqelab-e Sawr*, organ of the PDPA CC in one of its articles.

The counter-revolutionaries who are being trained, armed, and sent to Afghanistan, have fired mortar mines filled with dangerous chemicals on the populated village of Nazian in Nangarhar Province bordering Pakistan (?as a result) of which sixty persons including women and children were severely poisoned.

The article writes: "On the basis of assessment made by a special team, the effects of the chemicals on the bodies of the victims show that it is one of the dangerous type of poisonous substances".

The article reminds that poisonous shells (s.f 507) [as received] were confiscated from the bandits in 1980 in Herat Province, and chemical weapons were captured during mopping up operations in Ghazni Province and Khugiani District in Nangarhar Province in 1984.

Washington Administration, the article pointed out, wants to convert the territory of the DRA to a testing range of new types of chemical weapons.

Reportage on Operations of Armed Forces

11 Groups, 'Ringleader' Crushed

LD020749 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 1, BAKHTAR: As a result of a daring attack by the Armed Forces of the DRA on the hideouts of the counter-revolutionaries in the grand District of Sorkh Rud in Nangarhar Province, bordering Pakistan, a huge depot of arms and ammunition of the bandits have been captured.

Ten recoilles cannons, 40 kgs. of explosives, 1000 rounds of assorted arms have been confiscated during the operation.

Abdul-Satar, a notorious ringleader belonging to the Khalis criminal band was crushed along with a number of his gangmen in another combing operation.

This criminal, who had been disrupting the peaceful life of the people by committing thefts, plunder, and subversive activities, was eliminated with the close cooperation of the residents of the Chapliar Khwar village of the Nangarhar Province. Three members of the groups were also captured by the Armed Forces.

A counter-revolutionary gang was also crushed in [word indistinct] District of Ghowr Province. A large quantity of American and Chinese made weapons and ammunition has been captured. Eleven counter-revolutionary groups have been crushed with close cooperation of the inhabitants of the Nangarhar, Ghowr, and other provinces where the peaceful life was disturbed by the Afghan terrorists who are being trained, financed by the U.S. imperialism in the territory of Pakistan.

'Fresh Successes' in Paghman

LD311533 Kabul BAKHTAR in Dari 1130 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Kabul, 31 Oct (BAKHTAR) — Our heroic Armed Forces have achieved fresh successes, inflicting deadly blows on the nests of the counterrevolutionaries in the village of Arghanda, Paghman Province, crushing the counterrevolutionaries and safeguarding peace and tranquility in the country.

BIA reports that the heroic Armed Forces of our country attacked the hideouts of the criminal band of Etahad-e Eslami and crushed a number of these plunderers. They seized arms and ammunition including two British-made surface-to-air missiles, nine Chinese surface-to-surface missiles, eight missile launcher shells, a number of antipersonnel mines and recoilless gun shells, and 5 kg of explosives.

2 Akali Dal MP's Expelled for Antiparty Acts

BK031306 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The Akali Dal has expelled two of its MP's from the party's primary membership for 6 years for antiparty activities and providing cover to the extremists. They are Mr Mewa Singh Gill and Bhai Shaminder Singh. The Akali Dal president, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, has informed the Lok Sabha speaker, Mr Balram Jakhar, about their expulsion.

'Concern' Shown Over U.S. Weapons to Pakistan

BK040904 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Government has conveyed to the United States its serious concern about the developments arising out of its reported decision to land the early warning planes, the AWACS, to Pakistan for surveillance of its airspace. The minister of state for external affairs, Mr K. Natwar Singh, told the Rajya Sabha today that it will definitely have an adverse impact. He said the Indian ambassador in Washington has been asked to take up the issue with the U.S. Government and the U.S. ambassador was also summoned by the foreign secretary in the External Affairs Ministry to convey India's serious concern on the issue. The minister assured the house that India does not intend to sit quietly over the issue. A serious note has been taken on the steep rise in the supply of sophisticated weaponry to Pakistan by the United States.

Mr Natwar Singh also told the house that India considers the recent hijacking of the Pan Am airliner at Karachi as a serious matter. Government has asked Pakistan to provide an authentic and official account of the incident. The minister said, the Pakistan Government has ordered an inquiry into the matter and we must wait for its outcome.

INDIAN EXPRESS on Military Aid

BK311457 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 18 Oct 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Dangerous Escalation"]

[Text] It is remarkable that the United States' decision to supply an airborne early warning platform to Pakistan has coincided with the beginning of the Soviet Union's limited withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan. This lends an even hollower tone to the remark by the U.S. Defence Secretary, Mr Caspar Weinberger, that Pakistan unquestionably needed it to check border encroachments from Afghanistan. Mr Weinberger, therefore, should not be surprised if people in India hold it inconceivable that Pakistan will on its own go in for skirmishes which can lead to a major confrontation with the Soviet Union. Going by the experience of the India-Pakistan wars of 1965 and 1971, these and other military supplies Islamabad receives from Washington are meant to be used in a different direction altogether.

India can hardly view the situation lightly. According to unofficial reports, Pakistan has been keen on sophisticated AWAC [as published] aircraft such as R-3 or E32C Hawkeye. Also under consideration has been a less expensive surveillance platform mounted on a C-130 Hercules aircraft. Besides, the airborne early warning platform is only a part of what Pakistan will be getting. Its arms shopping list including aircraft, tanks, artillery, and other equipment was discussed with Mr Weinberger in Islamabad on Thursday. The total sale of U.S. equipment will account for $1.7 billion of the $4.02 billion foreign military sales package for 1987-93 and will be in addition to the $3.2 billion aid Pakistan received during 1981-86.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi's statement in Canberra that the military build-up in Pakistan would have to be "equally matched by India" is therefore, understandable. So is his other statement that "we cannot allow military imbalance to develop in the subcontinent." The result of U.S. arms assistance to Pakistan will be a sharp intensification of the arms race in the subcontinent which cannot but seriously jeopardise the prospects of peace. Things will certainly take a serious turn if, emboldened by U.S. arms supplies, Pakistan steps up its assistance to Punjab terrorists, or if the Zia regime opts for external adventure to still the internal challenge posed by Ms Benazir Bhutto.

Meanwhile, General Zia's request for occasional patrolling of Pakistani skies by U.S. early warning aircraft, till Pakistan is in a position to do so itself, threatens to introduce an element of superpower confrontation in the region. The Non-Aligned Movement ought to have something to say about this. That he wants the U.S. planes to operate from bases outside Pakistn makes no material difference to the dangerous implications of the move.

PATRIOT on 'Importance' of New Naval Base

BK301307 Delhi THE PATRIOT in English 24 Oct 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Strategic Karwar Base"]

[Text] By 1996 Karwar on the Karnataka coast will be the home of a very active naval base and the world will be a very different one from what it is today; especially the Indian Ocean region. There are abundant signs about the shape of things to come and the Indian navy can no longer hope that the Ocean will remain peaceful given the presence of the navies of the Big Powers and strong contingents from NATO and, more frequently, China. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will on Friday lay the foundation stone of the new base the location of which is meant to improve the Indian Navy's reach across the Arabian Sea in pursuit of the defence of the mainland and what is known in naval parlance as "sea control" or the denial of the sea to forces inimical to Indian interests. The raison d'etre for a new base grows as much from strategic reasons as from the mundane fact that at Bombay, the main Indian naval establishment, the home of the Western Naval Command, has no room to expand and the city is, literally, breathing down its back. On the attainment of Independence there was only one naval base -- that at Bombay -- and small establishments at Cochin and Visakhapatnam. The Naval Dockyard at Bombay has just celebrated its 250th anniversary and the expansion scheme of the past two decades has seen much growth of berths, drydock, and repair and maintenance facilities for the entire range of engines, electronics, and armaments of the ships, submarines, and aircraft carriers of the Indian Navy. Since 1965

Vizag has been developed as the premier base on the eastern seaboard and it caters mainly to the maintenance, repairs, and victualling of the ships and submarines that have been acquired from the Soviet Union. Its area of operations includes the protection of the strategic offshore islands of Andaman and Nicobar and the Bay of Bengal where the U.S. Seventh Fleet carrier task force tried in 1971 to intervene in the Bangladesh war.

The importance of Karwar lies in that it is midway between Bombay and Cochin, the headquarters of the Southern Naval Command. It is situated just south of Goa where the Naval Air Wing has its home. Tactically, it enables the Indian Navy to deploy at short notice at the centre of the Arabian Sea and straddle the approaches from the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean to the Gulf and Pakistan. Given the fact that the U.S. has constructed a major air and naval base in Diego Garcia in mid-Indian Ocean and has acquired facilities in Kenya, Somalia, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Oman for its Rapid Deployment Force, reaction times for crisis management have been drastically reduced since 1971. These facilities enable the U.S. (and the French who are entrenched in the Reunion Islands and Djibouti) to interfere more quickly in crises on the Indian subcontinent. Afghanistan has been used by the West for the penetration of the Indian Ocean littoral and the Soviet Fleet has followed Western flotillas to prevent the situation from deteriorating. The result is that attempts to secure the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace have floundered on the militarisation of the region.

That worse is to follow is evident from U.S.-inspired allegations from Indonesia and Pakistan that India is providing facilities for the Soviet Indian Ocean fleet at Andaman and Vizag. It is obviously an opening gambit for a more permanent U.S. naval presence at Karachi which was visited by the nuclear carrier *Enterprise* in March this year or at Gwadar port close to the Gulf which Washington has been eyeing for some time or even at Trincomalee in Sri Lanka which is being "softened up" for such an eventuality by frequent port calls by U.S. ships to that strife-torn country. The Indian Navy must recognise these to be dangerous trends and plan accordingly.

'Terrorist' Killed; Amritsar Colleges Closed

BK031617 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] In Punjab, the notorious terrorist Wariam Singh Kathiawali, involved in the recent Muktsar killings, has been shot dead in an encounter with the police near Kot Kapura in Faridkot District last Friday [31 October]. The director general of police, Mr Ribeiro, told our Chandigarh correspondent that the body of Wariam Singh was identified by the police today on the basis of thumb impressions and identification marks on his body. The terrorist carried an award of 1 lakh rupees on his head.

Meanwhile, security forces fired in the air to disperse an unruly mob of students outside a college in Amritsar this morning. According to police sources, the students were protesting against the arrest of some AISSF [All India Sikh Student Federation] activists. The authorities have ordered the closure of all colleges in the city for an indefinite period.

'Terrorists' Kill 7 in Ludhiana; Manhunt On

BK010323 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] In Punjab, seven persons were shot dead and two injured by two scooter borne terrorists in Ludhiana last night. The minister of state for home, Captain Kamljeet Singh, told our Chandigarh correspondent, G.S. Tiwana, that the terrorists fired indiscriminately on passersby in Shimlapuridaba Road, and Pawa Hospital Road. While four persons died on the spot, two were declared dead in hospital. The seventh person succumbed to his injuries after being admitted in the hospital. The two injured persons are stated be out of danger. Police have launched a massive manhut to nab the culprits.

1 Killed in Sri Lankan Tamil Shooting in Madras

BK020324 Delhi Domestic Service in English

0240 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] In Madras, at least one person was killed and two injured yesterday when some Sri Lankan Tamils opened fire at a crowd following an altercation. The city police commissioner, Mr Walter Dewaram, told newsmen that 10 persons of the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front [EPRLF] have been arrested after they were disarmed and some arms and ammunition seized from them. The situation is reported to be under control.

Press Note Issued on 'Rival Group' Clashes
BK031537 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The Karachi administration has, as usual, issued a press note today saying that six people have been injured in clashes between two rival groups in west Karachi District. According to reports received from the Nangupir area, one person has died after sustaining injuries during a scuffle there. The law enforcement agencies are keeping a constant watch on the affected areas.

The curfew was relaxed in Hyderabad twice from 0700 to 0900 and again from 1400 to 1600 today. The overall situation in the city remained peaceful, and there has been no report of any untoward incident from any part of the city.

In Quetta, the curfew will be relaxed for 11 hours from 0600 to 1700 tomorrow. The local administration has announced that vehicles will not be allowed to go toward the bus and truck depots in the satellite town during the relaxation of the curfew.

SBPF Leader, 7 Others Arrested
NC032051 Paris AFP in English 2015 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 3 (AFP) — The cousin of former Pakistani Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was arrested Monday along with seven associates, on charges of abetting a four-day-old wave of inter-communal riots that have left 42 people dead, according to an unofficial toll.

At least nine people were reported killed Monday in the slums of western Karachi amid fresh violence between Pathan settlers from the North West Frontier region and local Muhajirs, who migrated from India after the 1947 partition of the subcontinent.

Police said Mumtaz Bhutto, the cousin of the hanged former premier, had been detained along with seven associates on charges of "instigating people to disrupt the unity of the people of Pakistan." Mr Bhutto, who recently formed a party known as the Sindhi-Baluchi-Pathan Front (SBPF), was also accused of "creating hatred" in Sind Province, the scene of bloody violence, and of seeking to stir civil strife, they said. Seven associates who were also detained were all SBPF members, they said.

Another front leader, Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, who was law minister under the Bhutto government, was reportedly served orders banning his movement out of Karachi. But sources in Karachi reported that he had gone into hiding.

The arrests came hours after Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo said in Lahore that there was a foreign role, which he did not specify, in the current violence. "We have to be severe, otherwise the fire will engulf the whole country", Mr Junejo warned.

The SBPF is a confederation linking the country's three main ethnic groups. Little is known about its size, but analysts said it was a politically significant organisation in the light of separatist tendencies that could threaten national unity.

In Monday's fighting, Pathans were reportedly attacking in groups and were in some cases said to be moving in jeeps fitted with sub-machine guns, spraying their rivals with bullets. [passage omitted] Journalists and photographers also came under fire from the rioters. The city's normally bustling industrial and commercial life remained disrupted for the fourth day since the riots erupted last Friday. The Pathans, who run most of the city's public transport, were keeping off the roads to protect their minibuses and taxi cabs from arson by angry mobs. Attendance in government offices and businesses remained minimal and schools and colleges were closed.

Sind Governor Warns of Stern Action
BK040302 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Sind Governor Lieutenant General, retired, Jahandad Khan visited the curfew areas of Gulbahar, Nazimabad, Aurangabad, (?Banaras), Orangi and Piplan in Karachi for more than 3 hours yesterday evening. He was accompanied by provincial Chief Minister Syed Ghaus Ali Shah. He mixed with the people in several places and asked about their welfare. Addressing people at a number of places, the Sind governor said that the government is aware of the situation and is making every possible effort to improve it. He said that the elements who are inciting innocent people to violence will be sternly dealt with. He asked people to come forward and identify such elements. The Sind chief minister, talking to people at various places, said that the elected government is committed to protect the life and property of all citizens. On its part, the government is making all possible efforts to control the situation through effective administrative steps.

AFP: Death Toll Rises to 45
BK040818 Hong Kong AFP in English 0752 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Karachi, Pakistan, Nov 4 (AFP) — Fresh shooting incidents in Karachi's western slums Monday night claimed more lives, raising the unofficial death toll in current communal riots to 45, hospital sources said Tuesday. By late night, 12 bodies had been brought to various hospitals, along with 38 people suffering from gunshot wounds.

Clasnes were raging early Tuesday [in] Orangi slum, mostly inhabited by the Urdu-speaking Bihari immigrants from Bangladesh. Police said Pathans from the North-West Frontier Province attacked a Bihari settlement in Orangi Monday night with hand grenades and sub-machine guns, leaving many casualties. At Piplan, security forces opened fire to disperse rioters, injuring two people Monday evening. Other parts of the riot-torn city were relatively quiet, and the curfew was relaxed for two hours Tuesday morning, to be followed by another two-hour break in the afternoon. People rushed to buy provisions, running short in stores where prices were rising for lack of fresh supplies. [passage omitted]

NEPAL

Ganges River Talks With India, Bangladesh End

BK311639 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The 3 day talks between the India-Bangladesh joint committee of experts and the Nepalese officials on ways to augment the flow of the Ganga concluded in Katmandu today. The experts handed over to the Nepalese side the data required by them.

The All India Radio Katmandu correspondent reports that the Nepalese side assured the joint committee of their cooperation and said they will study the data in detail.

A joint press statement issued after the talks says the purpose of the experts visit was to seek information needed for completing the study on the possibility of augmenting the flow of the Ganga at Farakka through storages in Nepal.

SRI LANKA

Tamils' 'Tepid Response' to Peace Plan Cited

BK040724 Hong Kong AFP in English 0715 GMT 4 Nov 86

[By Neville de Silva]

[Text] Colombo, Nov 4 (AFP) — Militant Tamil separatist groups have not flatly rejected the Sri Lankan Government's latest peace proposals, but their tepid response to the package has been tantamount to a rejection, government and Indian diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

The sources said the Tamil militants, in a point-by-point reply to the peace proposals through Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.G. Ramachandran, stressed that the package comes nowhere near meeting Tamil aspirations for a Tamil homeland on the north and east of the island.

The moderate Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), the main Tamil political party, has held two rounds of talks with the Sri Lankan Government on the proposals which call for provincial autonomy. India, which has been acting as a mediator in the ethnic conflict, has asked Tamil militant groups to join the next round of talks.

The sources said Monday that the militants, in their reply to the proposals, have not laid claim to an independent state or rejected the package outright. Authoritative government sources said, however, that information reaching Colombo from Madras, the south India city where Tamil separatist groups are based, indicates the militants have all but turned down the peace package.

Indian High Commissioner Jyotindra Nath Dixit returned here Monday after three weeks of talks in India with Tamil groups and Indian officials. Mr Dixit, who met Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi during his stay in India, briefed President Junius Jayewardene late Monday on the current situation, diplomatic sources said. During the 40-minute meeting Mr Dixit outlined the position of the Tamil militants, the sources said. He also informed him of New Delhi's displeasure with an announcement by the hard-line Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) of a plan to unilaterally declare independence for the north of the island on New Year's day, they added. Mr Dixit reportedly told Mr Jayewardene that India was against any such declaration and that New Delhi stood by its commitment to find a solution to the conflict within the framework of a united Sri Lanka, sources said. Mr Dixit is believed to have said that the LTTE later told New Delhi that it had no intention of declaring independence from Colombo and that its aim was to strengthen civil administration in the area, sources said.

Sources said that although the LTTE has said it did not want to declare independence, its crackdown on rival militant groups in northern Sri Lanka was an indication that it wanted to take effective control of the northern Jaffna peninsula and force the government to negotiate. Sporadic clashes have been reported from Jaffna between the LTTE and the People's Liberation Organisation of Tamil Eelam (PLOTE) since the LTTE pressured its rivals into surrending some of their arms last week. Observers here expect the LTTE to next turn on another group, the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF). Last May, LTTE guerrillas killed the leader and at least 200 members of another rival group, the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation.

The LTTE is the strongest group on the ground and its leader Velupillai Prabhakaran has been quoted as saying that he is determined to continue the struggle for an independent Tamil state. Other groups, however, could be ready for a negotiated settlement if they can have assurances that a future Sinhala-dominated government would not go back on any peace agreement, sources said.

Tamils Issue Written Response

BK041111 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The Indian High Commission in Colombo has said that the Tamil groups based in Madras have given a written response to the Sri Lanka Government's proposals to solve the ethnic problem. This will now be considered by the Tamil Nadu government and will subsequently be transmitted to the Government of India.

A spokesman for the High Commission said that the response does not constitute a rejection of the proposals.

'Terrorists' Reveal LTTE, PLOTE Still Fighting

BK021015 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1000 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Colombo, Nov 21 (LANKA PUWATH) — A Sri Lankan Air Force helicopter on a routine flight to the security forces camp at Velvettithurai, Jaffna District in northern Sri Lanka, yesterday was fired at by separatist terrorists dressed in uniforms, carrying rifles and mortars, the Media Centre in Colombo told LANKA PUWATH.

The helicopter crew retaliated by firing machine guns. It is believed some terrorists were killed. The Media Centre further said there were no civilians at the place of the incident.

In another report from Jaffna, northern Sri Lanka today, surrendered and captured separatist terrorists have revealed to the security forces that sporadic fighting still continues between the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and Peoples Liberation Organisation of Tamil Eelam (PLOTE), with the LTTE exterminating any PLOTE group member it came across. PLOTE group members are either in hiding or are resisting the LTTE and some of them have given over their arms and equipment to the Eelam Peoples Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF), the report added.

'Suspected Terrorists' Captured 2 Nov
BK021019 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 0953 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Colombo, Nov 2 (LANKA PUWATH) — Sri Lanka Government troops captured 130 suspected terrorists from the Trincomalee District in eastern Sri Lanka last Friday (October 31), the Media Centre in Colombo told LANKA PUWATH today.

Troops on patrol at Palaiuttu captured 121 suspected terrorists and released 59 of them after questioning. Sixty-two (62) of them are still in custody and 19 have been found to have connections with the terrorist movement.

Another security forces patrol at Kathiraveli on the same day captured nine separatist terrorists. They are: Kasinadan Kiriwarasa of the Peoples Liberation Organisation of Tamil Eelam (PLOTE); Kanapathipillai Kanesamuttu, Kadiragamathambi Devanayagam, Kasinadan Kandlingam, and Subramanium Dharmaratnam belonging to the Eelam Revolutionary Organisation of Students (EROS); Gunanayagam, Subramanium Sangaralingam, Mahendran and Nallathambi Sivalingam belonging to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

Meanwhile, terrorists robbed a tractor belong to the Trincomalee District Development Council, the Media Centre said.

3 Policemen Killed in Landmine Explosion
BK011640 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1612 GMT 1 Nov 86

["OANA/Pool"]

[Text] Colombo, Nov 1 (LANKA PUWATH) — Three policemen were killed today when separatist terrorists exploded a landmine at Koduvamadu in the Batticaloa District in eastern Sri Lanka, the Media Centre in Colombo told LANKA PUWATH. The dead have been identified as E.A.L. Ederisinghe, M.S. Premaratne, and N.W. Ratnasiri Premalal. The tragedy occured this afternoon when a police patrol was passing Koduvamadu, a village between Ervur and Karadiyanaru.

Mannar Security Intensified; LTTE Leader Named
BK311213 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Government has intensified security operations in the Mannar District in northern Sri Lanka following intelligence reports that the terrorists were planning a major onslaught on the security forces.

Reports said that terrorists were in the process of amassing ammunition and absorbing new recruits to fill their depleted targets [as heard] following the setbacks they suffered in the Adampan area. Sixty-five terrorists, including the Mannar leader of the LTTE [Liberation Tigers of the Tamil Eelam], Viktor, were killed in that incident.

Meanwhile, posters have appeared in the streets of Mannar announcing the appointment of the new leader of the LTTE in Mannar. He is known as Radha and has functioned as a lieutenant of Viktor. Security sources said that Radha has undergone training in Madras.

A series of bomb explosions set off by the terrorists rocked Jaffna town yesterday. Security sources said that the intention of the terrorists was to disperse the crowd and confine them to their homes.

Government Troops Arrest 'Terrorists' 31 Oct
BK311011 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 0958 GMT 31 Oct 86.

["OANA/Pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Oct 31 (LANKA PUWATH) — Government troops on patrol captured 192 terrorist suspects at Patalai and Pudukkudiyirippu, Batticaloa District, eastern Sri Lanka last Tuesday [28 October]. The Media Centre in Colombo told LANKA PUWATH that 129 of them were released after questioning while 24 were detained on confirmation of their involvement in terrorism. 39 others are still being questioned.

At Pankudaveli, last Wednesday [29 October] Batticaloa troops captured P. Ramanathan, T. Pakiyarasa, N. Sunderan, K. Jeevaratnam and K. Yogarasa of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

Troops acting on information detected a landmine at Akkaraipattu yesterday and defused it.

Kuwaiti Envoy Arrives With Message for Khamene'i

LD031741 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] 'Abd al-Rahman Salim 'Atiqi, senior adviser to the amir of Kuwait, arrived in Tehran this evening to convey a message from the amir of Kuwait to President Khamene'i. At the airport he was welcomed by the under secretary for international and economic affairs at the Foreign Ministry and by the Kuwaiti ambassador in Tehran.

Invites Khamene'i to ICO Summit

LD041128 Tehran IRNA in English 1120 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 4, IRNA — The Kuwaiti royal advisor 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Atiqi met with President 'Ali Khamene'i here Tuesday and submitted him a message from the Amir of Kuwait Sheykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

At the meeting, also attended by Deputy Foreign Minister for International Affairs Mohammad Javad Larijani, Al-'Atiqi extended an invitation to President Khamene'i to attend the upcoming summit meeting of the Islamic Conference Organization.

Ministers Brief Khamene'i on Visits 4 Nov

LD040920 Tehran IRNA in English 0830 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 4, IRNA — The Minister of Ershad Eslam [Islamic Guidance] Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Khatami, on the eve of his trip to Pakistan, met with President 'Ali Khamene'i here Monday evening.

The minister of ershad Eslam is to travel to Pakistan on the invitation of the Pakistani minister of information.

Meanwhile the deputy for international affairs of the Islamic Propagation Organisation, Hojjat ol-Eslam Taskhiri, who has recently returned from a trip to Saudi Arabia, Sudan, and Jordan, met with the president Monday evening.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Taskhiri reported to the president on his participation in various Islamic gatherings and activities.

President Khamene'i called for active participation of the Islamic Republic of Iran in international gatherings, Islamic cultural activities in particular, and cooperation with Islamic scholars for the unity of Muslims.

Montazeri Attends Ceremony Marking Imam's Death

LD031801 Tehran IRNA in English 1750 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Qom, Nov 3, IRNA — Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri attended a mourning ceremony marking the martyrdom anniversary of Imam Reza (AS) ['allay-ho sallam; peace be upon him], the eighth imam of the prophet's (SAW) [sal allah-o wa jallam: God's peace be upon him] household, here Monday.

Also attending the ceremony were Ayatollah 'Ali Meshkini, theologians of Qom theological schools, as well as groups of people from all walks of life.

Lectures were also delivered at the ceremony on the character of Imam Reza (AS).

KUNA Cites Reports on 'New' Executions, Prisons

LD031438 Kuwait KUNA in English 1222 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] London, Nov 3 (KUNA) — The Iranian regime has recently launched a new wave of executions of political prisoners, according to an opposition group here Monday.

Quoting "reliable reports", the People's Mojahedin of Iran said that in just one instance 13 political prisoners were recently sent before the firing squad in Tehran's Evin prison.

In addition, the group said that the Iranian authorities intend to construct new prisons after stepping up a campaign of clampdown and repression. Among these is a new one being built in the Varamin area, 50 kilometres south of Tehran.

"Khomeyni's guards" each day use forced labour of persons exiled on non-political charges to Shourabad prison for the construction of this jail, it added.

Musavi Praises Role of Economic Cooperatives

LD041009 Tehran IRNA in English 0724 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 4, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi said here Monday that one of the prime tasks of the government is to establish social justice and utilize economic resources for the benefit of the Iranian people.

Speaking to a group of Tehran guildsmen and members of the production cooperatives, he said that the Islamic Republic of Iran through resistance of the Iranian people has successfully tackled many difficulties. At the meantime the Iranian people have taken great leaps towards economic independence, he added.

Iran, on the one hand, aims at severing all ties of dependence on superpowers despite whole host of economic, political, and military plots of enemies. On the other hand, it is determined to continue the Iraqi-imposed war with all its might till final victory, the premier told the visitors.

The prime minister praised devotion of the people and their strong will in solving problems and handling difficulties. This, he added, stems from their faith in Islam.

In another part of his speech Prime Minister Musavi lauded significant role of cooperatives in economic independence of the country. The government believes that the cooperatives will be highly effective in flourishment of Islamic economy, he added.

In view of the government, he continued, three sectors of the country's economy: state, private, and cooperatives, can be active alongside one another. The only factor which can hinder

the process, he said, is monopolistic tendency of one of the sectors which has to be prevented.

On the anniversary of the seizure of the U.S. den of espionage, the prime minister referred to importance of the event and said that the Iranian people should become mobilised to deal the final blow on the enemy.

The visiting guildsmen presented cheques to the prime minister to be spent on war affairs.

Majlis Speaker, Indian Envoy View Cooperation

LD031204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The Indian ambassador to Iran today, met Hashemi-Rafsanjani and handed to him an invitation extended by his government to the speaker of the Majlis to take part in the Indira Gandhi memorial awards. Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani thanked the Indian Government for their invitation and advised the Indian ambassador on caring for the Indian Muslims. The *Islamic Republic News Agency* reports that the Indian ambassador expressed the Indian Government official's willingness and interest in expanding mutual relations as much as possible and in increasing the joint cooperations in regional and international affairs. Hashemi-Rafsanjani in turn stressed the need to expand mutual relations and expressed the hope that the results of Mrs Gandhi's memorial awards will not be the same as similar awards like the Nobel Prize so that only those who serve peace and humanity will be nominated.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Speaks on 'Student Day'

LD022320 Tehran IRNA in English 1745 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, November 2, IRNA — A ceremony marking student day as well as the anniversary of Imam Khomeyni's exile to Turkey and the seizure of the U.S. spy den (embassy compound) in Tehran was held at Shiroudi stadium here Sunday.

A message from Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani was read and minister of ershad Eslami and Majlis Deputy Seyyed Hadi Khamene'i addressed the audience.

In his message, the Majlis speaker said that imperialist powers which have always directed the sharp edge of its propaganda at youth in order to destroy independence and culture of their countries suffered the severest blow from the Iranian youth, a clear reference to the take over of the U.S. spy den in Tehran on 4 November, 1980.

Describing the Iranian students as one of the most important pillars of the Islamic Revolution, Hashemi-Rafsanjani called on students to further acquire knowledge in order to frustrate enemies of Iran in their efforts to spread corruption among youth.

Classroom attendance of the Iranian students is as important as their presence in the fronts of the Iraqi-imposed war, the message said.

Elsewhere, in his message the speaker also expressed hope the Iranian people would celebrate their final victory over the Ba'thist Iraqi regime soon.

Then, the Majlis deputy and ershad Eslami minister spoke on the Iranian students' key role in the continuity of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

A resolution was read at the end of the ceremony, pledging full support for the principles of the sovereignty of the supreme religious leader.

The resolution also condemned plots aimed at weakening the leadership of the Islamic Revolution. It called on all oppressed nations and liberation movements to continue their fight against the global arrogance by relying on the eternal divine power.

Turkey Could 'Paralyze' Iraq With Oil Cuts

LD040724 Tehran IRNA in English 0717 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 4, IRNA — Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani in a meeting with a group of commanders of 'Mohammad Rassulollah' (SAW) division here Monday morning, hailed their valuable services in war fronts.

Stressing that all plots hatched by enemies of Islam to prevent Iran's victory in the war have been thwarted, the Majlis speaker said that the Iranian people have become more resolute in their determination to put an end to mischiefs of the Iraqi regime.

Imam Khomeyni's representative to the Supreme Defence Council also said that the enemies decided to prevent Iran from organizing fresh forces by paralyzing its economy through reducing oil prices and attacking oil tankers.

Just at the time the enemies intended to exhaust our forces 500 battalions were organized and it was emphasized that if necessary the number would increase to 1,000, Rafsanjani said.

Pointing to those claiming to support Iraq, Rafsanjani said that Turkey borders Iraq in the north and Iraqi oil pipelines pass through its northern neighbor. Sensing instability in Iraq, now Turkey claims that northern Iraq belongs to it and that people of Kirkuk are Turks, Rafsanjani said.

If Turkey cuts Iraqi oil flow through its territory or blocks its roads to Iraq, the Baghdad regime will be paralyzed, the Majlis speaker said.

He stressed that Iran was in the best possible situation as far as the number of forces and amount of munitions needed in the war, is considered, while Iraq was politically, economically and morally bankrupt.

Referring to Imam Khomeyni's statements that fate of the Iraqi-imposed war will be determined this year, Rafsanjani said that in future operation Iranian forces will not suffice to the capture of a few kilometers of land but rather will deal the final blow to materialise Iran's conditions.

Rafsanjani emphasised that those responsible for the outbreak of the war should be punished and reparations should be paid to the Iranian nation.

Sources Cited on Execution of 18 Iraqi Muslims

LD031143 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Eighteen Muslim Iraqi soldiers, personnel of the Iraqi 3d Army, were executed by a firing squad on charges of sabotaging that army's engineering equipment. Quoting Iraqi sources, IRNA reports that the 18 soldiers were personnel of the 31st Division of the Iraqi 3d Army. They were arrested by intelligence officers of the Iraqi regime recently on charges of technically damaging engineering plants of this army so as to prevent movement of this machinery to construct earthworks and other harassing barriers against the forces of Islam.

Reports of the Iraqi sources also indicate that these soldiers were executed by a firing squad somewhere east of Basra on the direct order of Lieutenant General Tali' Khalil al-Dawri, commander of the 3d Army, in front of other personnel of the Iraqi 31st Division. IRNA adds: At the time of their execution, the 18 Iraqi Muslim soldiers were unanimously chanting the slogan of Death to Saddam.

1979 U.S. Embassy Occupation 'Divine Chapter'

NC041210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Commentary by the Central News Unit Research Group]

[Text] Seven years have passed since 4 November 1979, the day the great Islamic Revolution reached a turning point. Some students following the policy of the revolution's noble leadership occupied the U.S. Embassy, an act which had critical repercussions and a major impact within the country and abroad. An assessment of these factors from the historical perspective is important, as the pages on the occupation of the American Embassy are more than a mere historical incident. Rather, they form a divine chapter in the revolution's past. The seizure of the American Embassy may be likened to the ambush of an enemy within a gradual advance. The revolution held its own in the face of the most ferocious enmity from the monarchy's despotic machinery. The 8 September massacre and other such incidents could not stem the revolutionary tide; in fact, they had just the opposite effect.

Under its uncompromising leadership, the revolution surged ahead like a devastating deluge and ripped out colonialism by the roots. Under the circumstances, the United States saw that its vital interests were in danger, and decided to go with a liberal regime as a satisfactory expedient to maintain its position. There is clear evidence that the U.S. imperialists considered their success a sure thing. However, the fall of the U.S. Embassy and the leadership's quick and decisive support quashed all doubts. The danger that the Islamic Revolution posed to the presence and influence of the United States and to the existence of its local subordinates became obvious. It proved that with its triumph over the monarchy, the Islamic Revolution had taken the first step on a long road, that of victory over despotism. However, the occupation of the U.S. Embassy was a second and natural step for the revolution in its fight against world oppression and imperialism. Thus, the seizure of the embassy was far more than a passing episode in history. It was a sign of the true nature of Iran's Islamic Revolution, which forcefully showed itself at the root of such events.

It is only natural that the repercussions of such an occurrence would not be confined to the country itself. Like all revolutionary phenomena, it had a direct and immediate impact on the region's Islamic renaissance and on similar upheavals around the world. In fact, a great many attacks on U.S. missions in other countries followed. The most important of these was in Pakistan, where, had it not been for the wrathful intervention of the Pakistani security forces, the incident would have ended in the occupation of the embassy. In the embryonic stage of the Islamic Revolution, and in the course of the 5 June uprising, Imam Khomeyni referred to the depth of this nascent movement. His position and speeches in those days are incontrovertible proof that from its very inception, the Islamic Revolution saw the forces of world oppression, led by the United States, as its true foe. The leadership repeatedly asserted the delicate and sensitive point that the shah was not the revolution's major problem. One may note that 4 November is also the anniversary of Khomeyni's exile from the country in 1967. This coincidence, even if a product of chance, indicates a deep-rooted, historical connection with the very essence of the Islamic Revolution.

What we mentioned as the message of this action — and one which is worth considering — is that any restriction of such momentous events to the confines of the revolution's history would be tantamount to inadvertent distortion. When we give further thought to the depth of this revolutionary act, the crucial element of consciousness comes to the fore. In a general assessment, we can conclude that the United States will not remain idle on that forgotten front. The experience gained from centuries of exploitation in the Third World and the suppression of revolutions will continue to be used in the fight against revolutionary movements.

Therefore, we must look for the individual factors that promote U.S. influence and review them in light of the spectrum of independence and the breakup of U.S. interests. As for political causes, the decline of the despotic monarchy marked the end of the political relationship between Iran and the United States. America's former influence in Iran is eloquent testimony to the despicable and exploitative nature of world oppression, which cannot easily be erased from one's memory. In the past, our Muslim people staged numerous uprisings which could not reach fruition due to certain deficiencies or plots. However, with its triumph over the advocates of political dependence on the United States, the Islamic Revoluiton will continue along the road of helping other countries break their dependence. What is worth noting is the need for vigilance in the face of conspiracies involving acute political and economic hardship. This is a tactic that world oppression has repeatedly used to overcome political positions. Thus, while pursuing its revolutionary course, the Islamic Republic of Iran still faces this plot of world oppression,

as revolutionary Islam constitutes a strategic threat, and a most menacing trend posing serious dangers to U.S. interests.

Another important point is cultural independence. History shows that the actual roots of dependence lie in the field of culture. The effects of deep and long-standing cultural dependence cannot be undone in a few short years. Islam today is the target of an international cultural onslaught. They now know that on the field of battle with international tyranny, they are being ruthlessly trampled by Islamic ideology, and not by the devious beliefs and opinions of the left and right with their pompous labels. In fact, this matter demands attention and careful study by Muslim scholars probing the depths and spread of Islamic ideology. This will enable it to quench the thirst of Islamic movements in the region and serve as a successful model for the resolution of political, economic, social, and cultural problems.

The preservation of political independence is clearly impossible without economic independence, and its achievement is a long-term project requiring careful planning. In formulating a policy to attain this sort of independence, technicians and Islamic experts should make detailed preparations based on revolutionary ideals. However, there is no doubt that in this field, as in the campaign against political dependence, the tapping of a nation's potential and the selflessness of its people are of special significance.

KEYHAN on Need to 'Disarm' West Politically

PM031131 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 27 Oct pp 2-20

[Editorial: "Realistic Options Available To Counter the West's Blackmail"]

[Text] Is it possible to react appropriately to the hostile actions and blackmail of the major powers? Are the major powers, especially the U.S. and European governments, the only ones to engage in blackmail or "punishment" against revolutionary and progressive states whenever their interests dictate such actions? If such actions are to be countered, what are the options? What is the necessary groundwork for such retaliation, and how can one guarantee the success of such retaliation?

These and several similar questions have been discussed for years in the Middle East political arena, which has been the major playground for imperialist plots and tricks.

Our contemporary political history has witnessed many hostile actions, including blackmail and "punishment," as well as debate on how these should be answered. Every time the colonialists have faced any type of opposition movement in Iran and every time they have given up the hope of reaching a compromise with the movement's leaders, they have taken such actions. The rate of enemy success has always depended on the vulnerability of such anti-colonialist movements, whose fate has always depended on their leaders' cleverness or else lack of steadfastness. This has also been the determining factor with regard to the fate of such movements, their continued success, and the guarantee that their achievements would be safeguarded.

The eventful period after the Islamic Revolution in Iran; the unpleasant political, economic, cultural, and social events imposed on us; the convert plots and overt military aggression; the foreign policy pressures; and economic sanctions have all been links in a chain of hostile actions, blackmail, and "punishments" directed by the United States and European governments against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Although the start of a full-scale war was not the last of these actions, it was the most important. The progressive governments in the region witnessed another such incident when U.S. planes staged a nighttime raid on Libyan territory. Israel's actions and military aggressions — regardless of the nature and strategy of that regime — have been taken to prove imperialism's strength in the region. These actions have been taken at particular times and are tactically part of the same blackmail and the same "punitive" actions taken on behalf of this or that Western power. In other words, these policies are not implemented independently, because the major powers always act in a unified manner when they carry out such acts.

The uniting of the big powers in imposing pressure, sanctions, and isolation on Iran needs no further discussion or example. With regard to Libya, one can mention U.S. and European government actions in the past 2 years such as closing this country's embassy in London, calling Al-Qadhdhafi a "terrorist," and staging U.S. military maneuvers in waters close to the Libyan coast, and finally the U.S.-British cooperation in the bombing of Libya.

The new political assault against Syria which started with the break in diplomatic relations between London and Damascus is being followed and intensified by the United States and Canada and other Western governments. All these things raise the questions asked at the beginning of this analysis.

First we have to see how the old British colonialists benefit from this break in diplomatic relations. If relations between Third World countries and the major powers are those of looter and victim, wolf and lamb, then why should Britain take the first step in breaking such ties? It would be naive to think of this action as a political mistake. It would be naive to expect that mistake to bring about undesirable results for Thatcher.

We have to look at the mechanisms of this action, which is not unprecedented, and we have to break it apart.

The Reagan administration, some time ago and following repeated threats, ordered its petroleum advisors to leave Libya, hoping that this would cause problems for the Libyan oil industry. If U.S. and European contracting companies are no longer employed in the Libyan oil industry, can Washington impose such policies again?

The implications of the issue go further when it comes to Britain. If the United States has found a huge foothold in the Middle East since World War II, Britain has a worse past record. The British presence in the Middle East goes back decades before the war. British control over the rich fields of the Middle East goes back to the days of the Ottoman Empire. With the discovery of the

importance of oil to the world's economy and politics, that control progressed.

This is why Britain has played such a major role in all imperialist military and political actions in the Middle East in recent decades. So the Americans gain from the experiences of the arch-colonialists. What could cause this experienced colonialist to break off relations, for example, with Syria?

Is London ready to relinquish its interests for "humane" values or a so-called fight against "terrorism"? In reality the closure of the Libyan and Syrian Embassies in London are another side of Britain's colonialist and blackmailing coin. It is another chapter in Britain's colonialist history. When Al-Nasir wanted to bring the Suez Canal under Egyptian control for Egypt's interests, Britain sent its troops to Egyptian shores and created a crisis. This is the same Britain that still has colonial powers in many areas of the world and still occupies a part of another continent's soil — the Malvinas. If Argentina complains, Britian will send its warships again and will enter a war to safeguard its own colonial interests.

What ways are there to combat this? The way is to disarm governments such as those of the United States and Britain before they impose sanctions, cut off relations, call in their experts, and before they can issue threats. The proper way is to take away those weapons from them and — more important than that — to use those same weapons to put pressure on them.

Revolutionary and progressive states should have taken these weapons out of the aggressor's hands long ago. Is it not true that oil is a political weapon? Why is this weapon, our weapon, being used by our enemies against us? Can Syria deliver a retaliatory blow against Britain by banning British flights, even though these flights could number up to 70 per week?

Of course Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Jordan do not wish to see the United States and Britain punished for their attack against Libya. But why do Iran, Libya and Syria, which have proved that they have the last word in the Middle East, not think of a solution to this problem? Why do they not undertake a major reconsideration of their relations with their enemies? We can only fight against acts of blackmail such as sanctions and cuts in diplomatic ties when we have the necessary groundwork ready.

For many centuries major powers have conducted their relations with others not on the basis of good-neighborly ties or friendly intentions, but rather on the basis of strategic interests and political and economic values prevalent in the other country. Have we been successful in this major issue? If Syria places great importance on safeguarding and expanding relations, how can it free itself from the aggressors' damaging blows, which are dependent on those same relations?

The major powers use this principle in their diplomacy under calm and peaceful circumstances, so why should the progressive states in a turbulent Middle East not pay attention to this? Revolutionary Iran has learned great lessons and experiences in this regard during 8 years of struggle and all-out fight against imperialist powers, so it could be a good role model at least for its allies.

This does not mean breaking off relations with everyone in the whole world or closing all doors to make us look like "radical youths unfamiliar with the diplomatic alphabet." The point is to adjust our diplomatic and economic relations with France, West Germany, Britain, and so on cleverly and boldly so that we can no longer be threatened, so that we are in turn able to issue threats.

Iran's experiences in the past few years have shown that the big powers know the alphabet of power better than the alphabet of diplomacy and place more value on it.

Communiques Detail Combat Operations

No 2,643

LD021545 Tehran IRNA in English 1535 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, November 2, IRNA — Iran's Navy intercepted and inspected nine cargo ships and oil tankers in the Strait of Hormuz Saturday but allowed them to continue voyage after being satisfied that they were not carrying any war-related cargo for Iraq, said a military Communique here Sunday.

Joint Staff Communique Number 2,643 said that Iranian Gendarmerie forces shelled Iraqi positions in parts of the western and southern fronts Saturday killing at least 10 enemy soldiers and destroying seven bunkers and observation posts of theirs. Several enemy vehicles were also set ablaze.

In the northwestern fronts, the communique said, Iraqi forces sustained considerable casualties and losses when they were hit by Iranian artillery fire on Saturday.

Elsewhere, the communique said heavy casualties and losses were inflicted on Iraqi forces and parts of enemy gun emplacements set afire in artillery duels with Iranian Muslim combatants on Saturday.

In the southern fronts, Iranian forces reconnoitered and opened heavy artillery and mortar fire on Iraqi positions killing or wounding a number of enemy soldiers and halted their engineering operations. Movement of enemy vehicle columns was also checked, said the military communique.

According to the communique, activities of Iraqi infantry units as well as enemy engineering operations were checked in Qasr-e-Shirin, western fronts, on Saturday.

No 2,644

LD031617 Tehran IRNA in English 1612 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, November 3, IRNA — A cargo ship suspected of carrying war-related goods for Iraq was intercepted in the Strait of Hormuz and escorted to a southern Iranian port for thorough inspection by Iran's Navy on Sunday, said a militr v communique here monday.

Joint Staff Communique Number 2,644 said that the Navy also intercepted and inspected seven other cargo ships and oil tankers

in the Strait of Hormuz Sunday but allowed them to continue voyage after being satisfied that there was no war-related cargo aboard them.

The military communique furthermore said that a considerable number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and three enemy munition dumps, one tank, and one heavy vehicle destroyed in the southern fronts by Iranian artillery fire Sunday.

In the northwestern fronts, the communique said, Iranian Muslim combatants shelled Iraqi positions on Sunday inflicting substantial casualties and losses on them. Movements of enemy vehicle columns were also checked in Piranshah, Sar Dasht and Marivan operational theaters.

The exchange of fire continued in the western fronts on Sunday raging somewhat more heavily in Mehran as a result of which parts of enemy positions and one truck were destroyed, the communique said.

Elsewhere, the communique said that Iranian Gendarmerie Forces opened fire on Iraqi positions in Mehran and Deh Laran, western fronts and in parts of the southern fronts Sunday inflicting heavy casualties and losses on enemy troops and setting afire one truck.

Movements of Iraqi vehicle columns as well as reconnaissance flights of enemy helicopters were checked in Mehran and Naft-e Shah, western fronts, and in Talayeh, southern fronts, on Sunday, according to the communique.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 NOVEMBER 1986

Iran

At a rally marking the seventh anniversary of the seizure of the U.S. Embassy, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani disclosed details of an alleged visit to Iran by Robert McFarlane and several other special security advisers to President Reagan, claiming that the Americans arrived in a cargo plane and asked permission to deliver a message from Reagan to Iranian leaders. According to Hashemi-Rafsanjani, whose remarks were broadcast by Tehran radio, Iranian leaders refused to meet the uninvited visitors, who were deported after being detained in a hotel for 5 days. The Americans had travelled to Iran on Irish passports, arriving at Mehrabad Airport in a plane carrying military spare parts for Iran's "complex needs," he said, but Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni ruled that Iranian leaders should not talk to them and should not receive their message. Iran also declined to accept gifts offered by the Americans, including handguns and a Bible signed by Reagan. The visitors "begged" and "pleaded" to be officially received, and then became "angry" at Iran's refusal, he maintained. As for the proof of his claims, the Majlis speaker said the Iranians photographed the visitors' passports and photocopied the Bible signed by Reagan. Iran is not yet completely certain that the "self-styled Mr McFarlane" was genuine, he said, but the photograph is "similar" to the face of McFarlane.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani viewed the affair as an illustration that the United States can be humbled, asserting that Syria should know from this that crossing swords with the United States is "not all that difficult" and that the latter is not the "frightening giant" it portrays itself to be. On the object of the alleged McFarlane visit, the Majlis speaker said the Americans' immediate aim was to secure Iranian mediation in Lebanon, though their distant goal was to create amicable relations with Iran. Despite the refusal to receive McFarlane, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that if the United States wants Iran to intercede on its behalf in Lebanon, "we have left the door open," though he stressed that Iranian action on the hostages is conditional on the United States proving that it is not engaging in "senseless hostility" against Iran. The United States and France would have to prove that they are not engaging in "treason" against Iran and that they are not holding Iranian assets. In return, Iran would ask its Lebanese friends to release the hostages. However, Iran's friends in Lebanon "do not owe us anything" and "have not pledged themselves to follow our orders," he pointed out.

Following the Majlis speaker's remarks, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi stressed that there is "no possibility at all of holding talks with the United States" outside the framework of the existing negotiations at The Hague, Tehran radio reported. Musavi also said the United States denied Iran's disclosure about the McFarlane mission because "such news could create disgrace inside America."

Meanwhile, IRNA stated that the 4 November rally was attended by "tens of thousands" of Muslim youths, who issued a resolution reaffirming their allegiance to Khomeyni and to Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri. The resolution criticized Saudi Arabia and Kuwait for supporting the Iraqi regime and called on Iranian and non-Iranian Muslim students to "storm" Saudi and Kuwaiti Embassies.

Jordan

Jordan rejected a U.S. offer of $3 billion a year in aid in exchange for entering into peace negotiations with Israel, QNA reported citing "informed Jordanian sources."

Signals from U.S. officials that "large-scale multilateral aggression" against Syria is in preparation must be taken seriously, *Al-Dustur warned in an editorial, noting that disunity tempts* enemies of the Arab nation to "sharpen their knives."

In another development, the Soviet ambassador told a news conference in Amman that the USSR is coordinating with Jordan over proposals for a preparatory committee for an international conference, *Al-Ra'y* reported. He spoke of "almost absolute agreement" between Jordan and the USSR on the role of such a committee.

Lebanon

The Burj al-Barajinah area of Beirut was the scene of "violent fighting" between Amal and Palestinian gunmen, according to Voice of Lebanon radio, which cited an AFP report that 19 were killed and 83 wounded.

GCC Summit

The GCC leaders discussed economic issues including ways to stimulate trade, QNA reported. Meanwhile, according to WAKH, the foreign ministers met to discuss the final communique and the oil ministers considered ways to coordinate action as well as the Saudi call for a meeting of the OPEC price committee.

Tunisia

The government-sponsored National Unity bloc won all 125 seats in the House of Representatives, the interior minister announced in remarks broadcast by Tunis radio. He noted that some 82 percent of the eligible voters participated in the elections.

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Najibullah Discusses Tasks With Kabul Elders

LD050740 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0518 GMT 5 NOV 86

[Text] Kabul, November 4, BAKHTAR: Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA CC, had a meeting here today with the elders and heads of the councils of people's representatives of the Kabul Province as well as with the heads of party and social organisations of the province. He explained to them the basic aspects of the party and state policy aimed at bringing about welfare and prosperity to the Afghan people.

Addressing the participants, he drew the attention of the responsible authorities of Kabul Province for fulfilling their economic tasks in a more vigorous manner. Referring to the development of agriculture in the country, including the Kabul Province, he said that the government attaches first priority to the solution of peasants' problems. The government will provide them with sufficient credit and agricultural materials as well as create facilities for marketing their products.

He called upon the responsible authorities to exert more efforts in using the existing potentials for raising the agricultural yields in Kabul Province. As for the development of industries in Kabul Province, he stressed the significance of Naghlo Hydro-electric Project located around Kabul City and pointed out that new electric stations will also be built in Kabul Province in the context of the five year development plan (1986-1991).

General Secretary of the PDPA CC also called upon the responsible authorities to pay further attention to new construction projects as well as in the sphere of education. The number of new schools in Kabul Province should be doubled in the next five months, either in terms of repair or building new ones, he said. The concerned organs assured Najib that they will pay utmost attention in ensuring security in Kabul Province as well as to devote further attention in boosting economic activities in the province.

Kohl Remarks Coincide With Reagan 'Propaganda'

LD050659 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0527 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 4, BAKHTAR: A political observer of BAKHTAR writes:

Following Ronald Reagan, the U.S. President, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl once again delivered a hostile speech against Afghanistan and the Soviet Union and shed crocodile tears for the people of Afghanistan. By uttering irresponsible words, he made mendacious accusations against the state of the DRA as well as the Soviet Union.

The West German chancellor styled himself as a fighter for human rights and with his futile utterances raised a hue and cry about the situation of human rights in Afghanistan. It is quite amazing that he attributed to the DRA and the Soviet Union the very heinous crimes which were committed by the counter-revolutionary elements with the financial and military assistance of imperialist countries, including the 500-million dollar assistance rendered by West Germany to the counter-revolution.

The counter-revolution, helped by imperialism, including West Germany, have murdered thousands of our innocent people and have arsoned thousands of schools, mosques, hospitals and other public establishments.

Helmut Kohl shed crocodile tears for those who have shot down an Afghan civilian passenger airplane last year and have martyred 52 of our innocent countrymen including women and children. The hostile statement of West German chancellor coincides with Reagan's propaganda campaign against Afghanistan. He has contributed his share as an accomplice of anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet propaganda campaign.

Helmut Kohl is repeating the slanders made by the U.S. Administration. It is quite strange that to whom he has addressed his statement. Mangosuthu Buthelezi who is notorious in committing crimes against the South African people and Gabriel Valdes, a supporter of Chilean dictator Pinochet were also among the audience of Helmut Kohl's utterances. Now every conscientious person can judge that the hypocritical pronouncements made by the West German chancellor do not have any relevance to the human rights in Afghanistan. The ruling circles of West Germany are practically helping those who are acting against the freedom, human rights, and human civilisation.

ANIS: 'New Stage' in U.S.-Pakistan Activities

LD050645 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0445 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 4, BAKHTAR: The joint provocative activities of the U.S. and Pakistan have now entered a new stage. The top-level American plotters hold meetings in Pakistan with their Pakistani colleagues aimed at hatching plots and conspiracies against the Afghan people, writes an article published in daily *Anis*. The agenda of the meetings held in Pakistan between the American plotters and the Pakistani rulers, the daily continues to write, are determined by the U.S. defence secretary, Caspar Weinberger.

At a time when all the progressive forces of the world are looking positively at the joint decision of the DRA and the Soviet Union [words indistinct] the partial return of the limited military contingents of the Soviet Union, the American and Pakistani authorities have taken a dramatically opposite stand. The U.S. defence secretary, for instance, has called the joint move taken by the DRA and the Soviet Union as unreal, the article recalls. However, when the Western reporters give their eye-witness account about the partial return of the Soviet limited military contingents from Afghanistan to their homeland, the Washington leaders are inevitably striving to hatch new disgraceful plots, the article concludes.

Gandhi on Relations With Pakistan, China

BK050329 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has said Pakistan's nuclear program and its involvement with terrorists remain contentious issues before the two countries. He blamed Islamabad for slowing down the process of normalization of relations. In an interview with BBC, Mr Gandhi said India believes that Pakistan is going ahead with its nuclear program and the reports that we get from the West confirm our fears.

Referring to Islamabad's involvement with the terrorists, he said India has sufficient information about this and has brought this to Pakistan's notice. About China, the prime minister said it was unfortunate that India and China had not been able to make much progress on the border settlement. The prime minister also spoke about the progress made by India in various fields.

Gandhi Views Gurkhaland, Pakistan, Kashmir

BK041650 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The prime minister has declared that no mercy will be shown to antinational elements and terrorists would be crushed with a heavy hand. Addressing the general body meeting of the Congress-I Parliamentary Party [CPPI] meeting in New Delhi today, Mr Rajiv Gandhi referred to the recent backlash in Punjab and said the government got the warning that people are being trained outside the country for creating fresh flareups.

Referring to the Gurkhaland agitation in West Bengal, Mr Gandhi rejected the demand of the state chief minister for amending the Constitution. He said Bengal will not be allowed to be divided under any circumstances. There is nothing antinational in the movement of the Gurkhas. But, Mr Gandhi added if there is anything antinational, it will be the sole responsibility of the state government to act accordingly.

The prime minister said the danger is that a section of the people are not happy with the West Bengal government. It would be wrong on the part of the state government to term the section as antinational. However, violence has to be condemned in the strongest words. About the problems with Pakistan, Mr Gandhi said these are being solved on the right lines. On disarmament, he hoped that some solution would be found in the future by the two big powers.

Briefing newsmen, the CPPI secretary, Mr Hare Krishna Shastri, said the prime minister also referred to his recent visits to Zimbabwe, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, and Thailand.

The meeting welcomed the agreement reached between Mr Gandhi and Dr Farooq Abdullah to form a coalition government in Jammu and Kashmir. The prime minister will pay a visit to Janmu and Kashmir on Thursday. He will address public meet ings in Srinagar and Jammu. Mr Gandhi is scheduled to return to New Delhi the same evening.

Minister Says Pakistan 'Bungled' Pan Am Hijacking

BK051425 Delhi General Overseas Service in English
1330 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The Lok Sabha today strongly criticized the Pakistan authorities for their handling of the hijacking of Pan Am planes at Karachi in which a large number of Indians were killed and injured. Some members said that Pakistan's role was dubious, while others said the incident was state-managed.

Sharing members concern, the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, said that the Pakistan authorities bungled very badly. He wondered how there could be total failure of security arrangements at Karachi airport. Drawing from his own experiences when he was posted as India's ambassador in Pakistan, Mr Natwar Singh said it appears difficult because of the regime prevailing in that country. It was not easy to get into the airport and on to the tarmac with vehicles, he said.

The minister regretted that even 2 months after the incident no authentic informaiton about the hijackers is available. He said the government expects Pakistan to speedily complete the investigation, furnish full report to India, and punish those found guilty of the crime.

Official Says 25 'Pakistani Spies' Arrested

BK051419 Delhi General Overseas Service in English
1330 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The Lok Sabha was informed today that 25 Pakistani spies were arrested in August and September this year in five states and in Delhi. In reply to a question, the minister of state for home, Mr P. Chidambaram, said that 16 spies were arrested in Jammu and Kashmir, 3 each in Punjab and Rajasthan and 1 each in Gujarat, West Bengal, and Delhi. All the cases are being investigated by the law enforcing agencies of the concerned state goverments and the Delhi administration.

Mr Chidambaram disclosed that interrogation of the arrested persons has brought to light that some of them had been trained by the Pakistani intelligence.

Eight Killed in Continued Amaravati Violence

BK050317 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] In Maharashtra, four more persons died yesterday in continued violence at Amaravati, taking the toll to eight. In (Chunnavatti) area, police had to open fire following a stone throwing incident. One person was killed in the firing, three other persons succumbed to stab injuries. The trouble which started following a quarrel in a gambling den has spread to other areas. According to police, the situation in the town is tense but under control.

Khan Repeats Demand for Soviet Afghan Pullout

BK050405 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Pakistan has repeated its demand for the formulation of an acceptable time frame for the Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan. Initiating the 2-day debate on Afghanistan at the UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said a lengthy time frame is aimed at imposing a military solution on Afghanistan. This unveils their desire to stay there longer to end the Afghan resistance. The foreign minister said that Pakistan wants the return of Soviet forces from Afghanistan within months, not years, as has been proposed at the Geneva talks.

Referring to the UN secretary general's personal representative Diego Cordovez's next visit to Islamabad and Kabul, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan hoped that the indirect talks will resume soon and this will pave the way for a settlement of the basic issue of the shortest possible time frame for a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. The foreign minister also presented a draft resolution extending support to the positive steps of Secretary General Perez de Cuellar for a settlement of the Afghanistan issue. The draft, jointly presented by 46 countries, asks the secretary general to continue his efforts for the settlement of the dispute in accordance with the principles devised by the General Assembly. These include immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan, maintenance of Afghanistan's nonaligned status, granting the right of self-determination to the Afghan people, and creation of an atmosphere conducive to the return of more than 3 million Afghan refugees to their homes with dignity and honor.

Further on Incidents in Karachi, Hyderabad

'Foreign Subversive Elements' Involved

BK050241 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has expressed the confidence that the situation in Karachi, Hyderabad, and other areas will soon return to normal. Intervening in the debate on the law and order situation in Karachi and Hyderabad at the National Assembly last night, he assured those present that the government will fulfill its responsibilities in this regard. He directed the Sind government to take immediate steps to restore law and order. The prime minister said that he is to visit Karachi today to have an on the spot assessment of the situation and meet prominent citizens in addition to meeting the federal and provincial assembly members so that necessary steps are taken to help restore normalcy. He said that he has asked Karachi's federal assembly members to visit the city also and propose measures to restore peace.

Referring to demand by some members to dismiss the Sind government, the prime minister said that the provincial government should be given the opportunity to deal with the situation. He assured that the the federal governemnt will not remain as an idle spectator if the law and order situation turns criticial. He said that he has asked relevant organizations to investigate the entire incident and submit a comprehensive report which will be presented to the House.

Referring to incidents occurring in various parts of the country, Mohammad Khan Junejo said that foreign subversive elements are apparently seen involved in these disturbances. About the interior of Sind, he said that situation there has considerably improved during the past few months, adding that during his visit to the interior of Sind he stressed the elected members to keep close contact with the administration so as to solve the legitimate grievances of the people. The prime minster expressed regret over the recent incidents in Karachi and Hyderabad and sympathy over the loss of precious lives.

No Incidents While Curfew Relaxed

BK041702 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Curfew was relaxed twice in affected areas of Karachi today. However, in the area of Paplin, curfew was not slackened this afternoon. During the relaxation of curfew there were no reports of untoward incidents from any part of the city. In Hyderabad, curfew was relaxed from 0800 to 1500. Curfew will be relaxed in Hyderabad from 0600 to 1800 tomorrow. The situation remained peaceful and no unpleasant incidents were reported. It was announced in Quetta that the situation in the whole district was completely tranquil.

In Quetta city, curfew was relaxed for 11 hours today and there were no reports of unpleasantries. Curfew will be lessened in Quetta from 0500 to 1800. However, the movement of vehicles toward the truck and bus stand in the satellite town in Quetta is prohibited during the relaxation of the curfew.

Indian Concern Over Arms Acquisition Rejected

BK051135 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] A foreign office spokesman has expressed surprise over the concern of the Indian leaders, particularly of the Indian president, about the acquisition of arms by Pakistan. He said the development of good-neighborly relations cannot be made conditional by imposing limits on the acquisition of arms that any country considers necessary. India itself is acquiring arms 10 times mroe than what Pakistan is doing. The spokesman said these statements will not affect Pakistan's determination for development of bilateral relations with India.

He also described as totally false reports regarding the supply of Stinger missiles to the Afghan mujahidin by the United States through Pakistan. The spokesman said Pakistan has never been a conduit for arms supplies to the Afghan mujahidin. As a matter of fact, according to reports the mujahidin have shot down or destroyed on the ground some 600 Soviet aircraft till January 1985 in Afghanistan. The Afghan mujahidin have done this with whatever guns they have captured from the Soviet forces or Kabul regime soldiers (?inside) Afghanistan.

Afghan Protest Over Alleged Attack 'False'
BK041546 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Pakistan has rejected the protest by Kabul authorities made last Sunday [2 November] alleging that rockets, mortars, and machine guns were fired at Spin Buldak and (Warichgaon) of Qandahar Province by Pakistan on 26 and 27 October. The Afghan charge d'affaires was summoned to the foreign office in Islamabad this morning and told that an inquiry regarding the allegation found it to be baseless. He was asked to tell the Kabul authorities to desist from making such false and baseless allegations. All this shows is that the Kabul authorities are trying to blame Pakistan for events happening in Afghanistan.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani on Alleged McFarlane Visit
LD042153 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1650 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Speech by Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani at 4 November rally commemorating the capture of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran — recorded]

[Text] In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful. Praise be to the Lord of the universe and benedictions and peace be unto the apostle of Allah and unto his scion and immaculate imams! [preceding sentence in Arabic]

My heartfelt thanks for your kindnesses and pure and unblemished revolutionary thoughts and sentiments, O dear and beloved brothers and sisters! This occasion of 13 Aban [4 November] marks the day the autocratic Pahlavi regime exiled his holiness the imam for his opposition to the presence of U.S. specialists in Iran, the day the blood of our best and dearest students was spilt in the back streets and alleyways and, finally, the day our heroic, fighting, revolutionary, and vanguard students, by their revolutionary move of occupying the den of espionage, created a turning-point in the history of our revolution, our country, and even world history. On such an occasion, we observe a group of our best youths opposite the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in the presece of the Majlis deputies. Here, at this very eloquent and auspicious rally, I intend to give a fresh reappraisal of the outcome of the revolutionary move by the students following the line of the imam on 13 Aban seven years ago. Of course, this reappraisal is not the final one since this is not the end of our task and we should wait to see the conclusion of this tumultuous revolutionary move and then react in a more objective manner to the problems at hand.

I shall endeavor to bring to your attention things that as of today could be entered in a catalog. I think that today I shall have for you interesting and hitherto unheard-of things in this connection, and, should time allow, in order to have a better idea of the value of this move, new golden pages in the annals of our revolution might be opened with the beginning of this discourse which is entirely new. I shall summarize the preamble.

Following the occupation of that den of espionage and the events that followed, we encountered two opposing and contradictory views in our own environment and in the world. One view emanated from the dissidents who were a type of liberal, those taken with the West, and those who were fascinated by the West's polluted civilization. These people held the view that the move was a harmful one that would emasculate the country and precipitate a state of backwardness in material affairs. Since that date, every time a new issue crops up creating some problem, these people immediately draw the conclusion that it is nothing but the fruit of the very extremist actions which took place on those days. Of course, these are people whose thinking is so fundamentally entwined with the West that they cannot imagine a free, independent move in the world, imagining that should the United States sneeze a person would be beset by fever, and should the United States start brow-beating one would be compelled to perish!

There is another style of thinking which draws its fundamental source from the imam, who, at that very time, graciously commanded that that act constituted the second revolution and was of a higher nature than the first revolution. In that very connection he graciously spoke of such things as, "The United States cannot do a damn thing!" and "What need have we of relations with the United States?" and similar things which our nation enjoys as numerous aphorisms.

The position of the Islamic Republic, the position of sovereignty, and therefore the position of the Hezbollah — whereby people give up their lives, blood, and properties on the fronts and behind the fronts and are ready to put up with difficulties — has not changed since the very beginning and today remains the same! We only wish to develop this position somewhat in order to find out what we have observed during this time.

What might strike one superficially is that as a result of severing relations with the United States we might have suffered material losses. Of course we do not accept this, believing that had that aim been absent, the United States would under no circumstances have returned to us the properties we had in the United States, as it would have found excuses for keeping those properties in the banks; whereas we have been able to retrieve billions of dollars in cash from U.S. banks — prompting them to say at the time that that was the largest volume of money to be moved from one continent to another in the history of banking. [sentence as heard] But of course since the reverse has not happened we cannot draw firm conclusions, but the fact remains that with our experience and with the hostility the United States harbored for the Islamic Revolution were its aims not realized, were not a government of liberals set up in Iran, were not U.S. culture revived in Iran, and were not U.S. experts able to advance U.S. policy in Iran, the Americans would never return that money to us and we would receive nothing. [sentence as heard]

Therefore, those who speak of material losses do so since we have not seen the reverse of the coin and there is nothing there! However, from the moral, revolutionary standpoints which constituted the aims of the revolution, we were victorious on all fronts. Right from the start the slogan of the revolution was independence. How could we have independence if the United States enjoyed a satisfactory and active presence in our country? How could we expel the Pahlavi regime while retaining U.S. experts, U.S. policy, and a serious U.S. presence in the shape of the liberals and others taken with the West in Iran in the universities, schools, factories, the Armed Forces, and throughout the country? Indeed the revolution would have fallen short had we stopped in our tracks at that level of progress!

Therefore, when the imam graciously commanded that this was a higher revolution, it was because it constituted the second step of the revolution. The first step had been the abolition of the Pahlavi regime; the second step was the abolition of the foreign masters who backed the Pahlavi regime. Had the Americans and others remained here, there were a great many Pahlavis in the world and Mohammad Reza would have appeared in other forms whose examples we witnessed at the outset of the revolution. Therefore, that was the second step necessitated by the evolutionary course of the revolution. Therefore, we deemed the third step the ousting of Bani Sadr and the expulsion of all liberals from

the political arena.This took place thanks to the decisive vote of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the glorious sanction of the imam whereby he graciously commanded that it was up to the Islamic Council [as heard]. Thus, the third step took place whereby we opened up our realm in the political dimensions for the movement we had in mind. From other standpoints, if I were to discuss these extensively I think that I would not make much headway in what I have in mind.

Today, had our relations with the United States stayed as they were, our dependence upon the United States would be worse than it was at the time of the shah; because if, as in the days of the shah, we wanted to remain dependent upon the United States, today our country and the entire region would be placed under the American yoke. All our weapons, facilities, projects, our war, defense, and everything else would be dependent upon the American continent [as heard]. Our economy, income, religion, laws, and everything else would have come under her supervision resulting in a situation similar to the one enjoyed by Saddam's masters in Iraq. Look at the present situation of Iraq. Today the Iraqis are living under conditions that allow anyone around them wishing to suffocate them, to do so. If Turkey wishes to strangle Iraq at a sign from the United States and she cuts off her oil pipeline, then Iraq is finished. If at a sign from the United States Jordan wishes to strangle Iraq and closes the port of 'Aqaba, then Iraq is finished. If Saudi Arabia and Kuwait from the south, at a sign from the United States, wish to boycott Iraq and if they close down the ports, pipelines, and roads, then Iraq is finished. If they cut off the funds from Iraq, then Iraq is finished. If they give her weapons, Iraq is finished. If the United States does not provide political support for Iraq, Iraq is finished. If the Soviet Union does not give her weapons, Iraq is finished.

Well, what kind of a life is that? Today, Iran is independent. Who is there in this world, under this sky, who can say that they can deliver blows upon Iran as a result of their anger, their wrath, or their connection or disconnection? There is no one under the sky except the Iranian nation who can make a decision about our fate. There is nothing like it in the world and we can find no, or very few, examples of such a state in recent world history that enjoys such independence. How did all this come about? Were it not for the decisive action of the students following the line of the imam, if our nation had not supported it in such a manner, and if our leadership had not confirmed the issue as it did, how could we have reached the present juncture?

Despite the fact that all pressures were exerted upon us through oil, the bombing of sensitive points, the cutting off of weapons and spare parts, the denial of equipment necessary for everyday life, and despite a serious economic embargo by world arrogance against this nation which has continued for the past 5 years, after 7 years of fighting this nation is stronger today than it was 7 years ago. It is more present upon the scene and is continuing with great strength this large-scale war which is in fact a war against world arrogance. This is the situation on our side.

What did the United States gain? The United States became the object of the anger of our nation. Immediately, it reacted to this and announced that it would cut off relations and blocked our accounts. Later, it told all its friends throughout the world to impose an embargo, a serious and formal economic embargo, on us. Now, after 7 years, especially in a war situation, let us evaluate the results and see what the American situation is and look at our situation; let us see whether we have become desperate or whether the Americans have become desperate. My house is filled with many examples concerning the desperation of the Americans and I have a great deal of material in this connection, but I cannot discuss them in this meeting and there is no time for it. Maybe in the future opportunities may arise enabling me to talk about those issues.

Here, I can only refer to one instance in connection with the issues of Lebanon and regional matters which are also of interest inside our country. With their policies they wished to imprison us; now let us see if we have been imprisoned. The United States saw Pakistan during the trip of our president to that country. [sentence as heard] How does the United States now see the situation inside Egypt? How does the United States view Lebanon? As far as Iraq is concerned, in the Fath-1 operations you noticed that we have really conquered Iraq. Today, it has been proved that the sovereignty of the Islamic Republic over the Iraqi people is in fact greater than the sovereignty of the Ba'th Party which has physical presence there. These are examples of their success in isolating us. The liberals say that when you take United States hostages you become their hostages. The same thing is true throughout the world, but here we give as examples some of the highlights of what is happening.

At the moment, in various ways the United States has extended its hands towards us and has admitted to its desperate situation. The United States made a historic mistake, and in order to make amends for the great loss and damage which was inflicted upon it in this connection, it is acting in a satanic and sly fashion to make up for its great loss. I would like to explain to you a small part of this process. The Americans put the blame for the blow that was delivered to the United States in Lebanon and the disgrace the Americans suffered there on us; and, in fact, they should blame us for it. If the U.S. Marines had to flee Lebanon and if a group of them also went to their graves under those circumstances, all this was part of the influence of the Islamic Revolution. If Israel was expelled in that disgraceful fashion from southern Lebanon, if the Phalangists who rule Lebanon today live there as defeated Jews, all this is a consequence of the Islamic Revolution.

The issue that the United States faces in Lebanon today is the issue of U.S. hostages. The United States is feeling degraded and U.S. and French leaders feel degraded, and despite the fact that each day they promise their nations that they will free the hostages, each day their problems are increased. All this is due to the awakening of the people of the region and the Muslims that are in Lebanon. Today in Lebanon, which in the past was an American safehouse, its people are so brave and courageous that they capture U.S. spies and say, "Release our prisoners in Israel, or in Kuwait, or in France;" or they say, "Do not engage in more treacherous acts so that we might leave you alone." If other governments take people captive and take hostages, in Lebanon, the people and ordinary individuals who have even lost their homes are now showing steadfastness and resistance in the face of world arrogance.

Last year I went to Libya and Syria. On the way back, when I was in Syria, you may remember that the issue of the TWA aircraft was in progress. When we arrived there the most important incident in the world was in progress. They had stopped an aircraft in Lebanon's airport and were saying that Lebanese prisoners, who, contrary to all international regulations, had been taken from one country and held prisoners in Israel, should be freed. All those who were involved in the incident became powerless. When I was there the discussions we had with the Lebanese president and officials showed that their view was that the issue should be solved. In that connection we expressed an opinion. In an official interview I explained the views of the Islamic Republic and said that in our view they should release the aircraft in exchange for a U.S. and Israeli guarantee of the freedom of prisoners. When we came back to Iran the aircraft was released and a number of Lebanese prisoners were also freed. Now see the U.S. desperation from then onwards.

When I went to Japan, I was surrounded by Western and U.S. reporters saying that with my one effective remark the crisis in Lebanon came to an end. They asked if I would render further assistance to U.S. and other hostages in France — [Rafsanjani corrects himself] in Lebanon — from a humane point of view, and other such questions. In response I said that the United States should put an end to it's mischief, it should leave the Lebanese people alone, and the Lebanese people would free them themselves and there would be no need for our interference. After returning to Iran, we received a letter from the Japanese prime minister who, pursuing the same issue, said that the issue was a major world problem, a festering wound in the region and in the world which could only be solved through the influence and intercessation of the Islamic Republic. My reply to Mr Nakasone's letter was not divulged at the time, but now I will read you the answer.

Of course, we have reported the incident and have discussed it, but we have not revealed the text of the answer. It is an interesting historical incident which had an even more interesting aftermath, but as night is approaching I think we should come to the point. There is about a page of introductory remarks which I will not read until we come to this point:

Regarding the issue of foreign hostages in Lebanon, unfortunately there seems to us to be a number of obscure points, and we hope that they will be clarified as the result of your efforts.

This is what I wrote to the Japanese prime minister:

1. We do not know how true the allegations are regarding the existence of U.S. hostages in Lebanon.

We were not really sure whether the allegation concerning the existence of U.S. hostages in Lebanon was true or whether they raised this issue in order to interfere in the region.

2. If the allegations are true, we do not know who the responsible people are. It is possible that U.S. and Israeli agents have carried out such acts in order to achieve their own special adventurist aims.

We were really suspicious that even if there were any hostages they were taken hostage by the Israelis or the Phalangists for some special aims.

3. We are not at all sure that America desires peace in the region. It is possible that it has created such incidents in order to find an excuse for intervention and for suppression of the people.

4. Even assuming that hostages have been taken by America's opponents, we are not certain whether America wishes to resolve the issue. It is possible that it prefers the present situation to continue in order that it may become a means for achieving the goal of interference in the affairs of others or for using them for the sake of domestic U.S. goals.

5. U.S. actions after the resolving of the incident of the hijacked TWA aircraft strengthen these suspicions. Syrian officials informed us that America guaranteed that after the resolving of the issue of the aircraft in Lebanon, Lebanese prisoners who had been imprisoned in Israel, contrary to all international laws, would be freed, but you notice that they are not fulfilling their promises. A few hundred prisoners were left behind.

6. With the violation of its promises it seems that America wishes to make the people of the region angry and to incite them to engage in such deeds.

7. If this is America's policy, there is a serious possibility that you and we will lose our credibility in the eyes of the oppressed Lebanese people in the course of our new efforts.

8. In my view, in order to prove the seriousness of the issue of hostages and America's serious intentions in finding ways of releasing them, then America should act according to its former promises and should free the Lebanese prisoners kept in Israel.

9. It is possible that if the Lebanese prisoners are still detained in Israel, even if the hostages alleged by America are set free, such incidents might recur in a worse way.

10. We expect the sagacious Japanese officials to pay attention to these friendly remarks, and not to be misled by deceivers so that our efforts would not prove useless or produce bad results.

We sent this letter. Now see the U.S. desperation. After the issue of the TWA aircraft, they started begging us to help them in Lebanon through scores of channels: through Japan, which had some further developments I will refer to again; through our neighboring countries; through our various embassies throughout the world; through certain individuals in the United Nations; and through arms dealers through whom we purchase some of the weapons needed by us, and whom the Americans knew were in contact with Iran. They began contacting us through various channels.

After I sent my reply, Mr Fujio, who was also an intermediary, came to Iran. You gentlemen may remember that at a meeting in the Islamic Consultative Assembly he again referred to the issue and gave us the answer to our letter. They do have hostages, they are serious, and they would like their hostages to be released; they are prepared to show good will. America approached us

through other channels as well and told Mr Fujio about it. Today I looked at the record of the proceedings of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and saw that that particular discussion is recorded in the proceedings.

I told him that they are not sincere when they say that they wish to act with good will. The proof of their lack of good will exists in an incident at Mehrabad Airport. At that time in a letter to Mr Nakasone I also pointed out that I doubted the Americans were sincere and were telling the truth as to whether the hostages were in the hands of U.S. agents or in the hands of other people; and, second, we were not sure whether America wanted them to be released or whether it wanted to use them for its own political ends

I told him that if we were sure that America was sincere, then we would take steps to help. Our great suspicion was that the Americans were engaged in deceit and were trying to deceive the world. Repeat these comments to them and they will understand. Right now, there is evidence of their deceitful acts at Mehrabad Airport. In any case, if we are assured that they are sincere, as a humane act, we would help them.

Some deputies and some officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who were present at that meeting asked me what the issue was I was referring to. At the moment, I will not refer to it, as it might still have some consequences. Therefore, I will not tell you now about the airport incident.

Following this, Japanese Foreign Minister Abe again wrote us a letter in which he said that the Americans had pledged to be sincere. We, he said, ask you to help them. Of course, they approached the issue from a humanitarian point of view. Finally, he asked me to allow their ambassador to see me to receive an oral reply. I told him that if the Americans were sincere. [incomplete sentence as heard]

So far we have advanced a step and we know that there are hostages in Lebanon. Before, we really did not know that there were hostages. However, their demands have been announced. They have certain prisoners in various parts of the world. Their prisoners should be released.

As far as we are concerned, you are asking us to intercede. How does America get the temerity to ask us to intercede? By what right can America make such a demand on us? It has engaged in nothing but hostility, animosity, plots, and conspiracy against us. What are U.S. satellites in the region doing to us at the moment? Who is giving all these funds to Iraq? Who is putting all these ports at Iraq's disposal? Who is making all these political threats? Who is putting all these radio stations at Iraq's disposal? I pointed all these things out to him. More importantly, I told him that under these war conditions America has confiscated our property in its warehouses — things we paid for 7 years ago. Today we need those things and we are buying them on the black market in various parts of the world.

If America is sincere and if it is not engaged in double-dealing it should release our property it keeps there and allow it to be sent to Iran. I told the Japanese ambassador that it would be our last discussion with him. If the Americans are not prepared to do this he should know that they are lying. If they are telling the truth, he could come and talk to us again when the things that belong to us in the United States had arrived in Iran.

He asked me what we had there. I told him to ask the Americans, and if they were prepared to return our goods to us, which they should do according to law and according to an agreement which we concluded with them under the Algiers Declaration, then he could come and talk to us again. The Japanese ambassador went away and did not return again and that chapter came to a close.

After this issue other channels became active. The interesting part of my speech is here, which makes you see America's desperation. Those who think that Americans have a wise and well-calculated policy and that very capable advisors have gathered together in the White House and are drawing plans to play tricks on the people of the world, can now see what kind of people they are and how they act in desperation regarding the issues and how hopeless they feel at the moment.

My evaluation is based on scores of such experiences, but now I will tell you of one such incident. I thought that today when our students and pupils came here to the Majlis, that this would be the most suitable place to discuss this issue.

The non-Japanese channels, too, almost suffered a fiasco in their efforts and every time they came they heard similar things from us and then obtained no results.

The channels of the arms brokers who had business here via our arms purchasing officials who were communicating the conversations to us played an extremely big confidence trick on and immensely deceived the Americans. Of course, they thought that they were rendering a service, but the United States was so deceived that the story I am going to tell you is unprecedented in U.S. history. Hearing this story is interesting to the whole world: It is interesting to the Americans themselves; it is interesting to the Common Market; it is very interesting to our nation; it is extremely, extremely interesting to the Third World; and it is even more interesting to Syria, which is today being subjected to an official onslaught by the United States and Britain. In hearing this story, which we shall now humbly relate, Syria should know that crossing swords with the United States is not all that difficult and that the United States is not the frightening giant that it has portrayed itself to be. One can fight the United States, can knock it down and humble it by turning it into the thing we have turned it into as I shall now humbly proceed to tell you. [cheers]

One of the aircraft which used to bring us arms from one of the European countries asked permission to cross our air space in order to land and deliver its arms in Mehrabad Airport. Of course, the arms consisted of spare parts for some of our complex needs. Those who received permission to land, posing as aircraft stewards, said they were the five who are usually with an aircraft — the captain, the co-pilot and those who are normally on such aircraft — and they gave us Irish names. When the aircraft entered Mehrabad they informed us that these gentlemen who had left the aircraft at the airport were saying: We are Americans and have brought your country's responsible officials a message from Mr Reagan and U.S. officials!

We immediately held a meeting with our friends and the heads of the Armed Forces and said: Arrest these gentlemen in the airport in order to find out what is on their minds! We then moved their aircraft to the fighter base and detained them. They waited for 3 and 1/2 hours in the airport until we were able to decide what to do and could humbly inform the imam. The imam graciously said to us: There should be no talking with these people and do not receive their message, but find out who they are, what their designation is, and who sent them!

We moved them into a hotel where they said Mr — this is what they claimed, for it is not yet clear to us that that was so — they said that they were Mr McFarlane and one or two other advisers of Mr Reagan, who were at that time special security advisers to Reagan, and that they had brought a message for the Iranian authorities and had brought presents from Mr Reagan for our country's responsible officials. The presents for each one of us consisted of a side arm, and the message was revealed to us in a personal meeting! They also brought along a cake as a key to establishing relations — and that is something we have not heard of before and must be some enigma or another. The boys [the security officers] who were extremely hungry waiting in the airport, the hotel, and elsewhere took the cake and ate it! Well, nothing was left to reach us.

We said: My dear fellows, in the United States we have much better weapons: We have Harpoons there, we have (?How-itzers) and Hawks, we have F-14's. We have such weapons there [referring to arms purchases made by the shah but not delivered to Iran] and now you are sending us Colts! We in no way accept a gift from anyone, have nothing to say to anyone, and do not accept anyone's message. You must tell us how you have arrived illegally in Iran!

We took their passports and we now have their things here. We have made copies of their passports. The photograph is okay and is similar to the face of McFarlane. Of course, we are not yet 100 percent certain that it is him, since no one properly spoke to these people in order to find out whether they were who they said they were or not. Those who dealt with these people were security officials in that area. There was one who engaged in arms purchases and was there with the broker; the arms broker also came with these people. In order to follow their conversation we then introduced them to one of our friends who understood the language well, but who, although a discerning person, was not one of the responsible authorities.

In brief, their purpose was basically to come along, as they put it, and melt the cold ice separating Iran and the United States, to melt the frozen ocean! Their immediate aim was to turn us into intercedes in Lebanon, and their distant goal was to create the amicable relations and the golden vision that they had in mind! They begged, pleaded, and sent messages requesting that one of our country's responsible officials receive them. They said that since they were bearing a message from the President, our president should receive them! We said: No! He does not wish to meet you! They said: Well, let the Majlis speaker receive us! We said: He, too, will not receive you! They said: Well, let the prime minister receive us! We said: He, too, will not meet you!

The self-styled Mr McFarlane became angry and said: What crazy people you are! We have come to your doorstep in order to solve your problems! We have come to solve your problems! Your airspace is controlled by Iraqi aircraft, and so on and so forth, and we have come along to solve your problems and this is how you behave towards us?! He said: If I had gone to Russia — this is an interesting thing so listen to this and let the world hear what he said; let the Americans hear this and let the Russians hear it too! — for he said: If I had gone to Russia in order to purchase furs there — since Russian furs are famous and people go there to make purchases — had I gone to Russia to buy furs Gorbachev would have met me three times a day! Who are you not to speak to the special envoy of the U.S. President?! We said: Birds of a feather flock together. So go there!

This is not the place for such talk! We are angry with the United States. We are at war with you. You have kindled the flames of this war. You are responsible for all these calamities besetting our country. How could we meet and talk to you! Have we forgotten that Brzezinski met our ad interim government in Algiers and our ad interim government has been (?swept aside) and now you have come inside our house, our country intending to meet us!? Could our nation be asleep in such matters?!

So they spent 5 days in detention in the hotel and they were terrified and informed us later that the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces were put on alert. Naturally, we do not know whether this was so or not. At long last, after 5 days, we permitted them to go. They were angry and we gave them their aircraft, since up to that time they had not seen it. They got into their aircraft in order to establish direct communications, since they did not want to talk on the public telephone and since we had told them that they could not use it. But sometimes they did make contact by telephone and were monitored by us — let them not think of denying that since we we have a tape of the voice of this selfsame Mr McFarlane, if that be him, and should they request it later we could give them the voice recording for (?historical interest), since he says an interesting sentence.

So you can see how the Americans took such a risk in coming here and we questioned them, saying: Sir, how dare you come here with false and wrong passports! You have entered our country illegally. What would happen to you if we were to arrest you as spies and were to declare to the world that you have come to our country?! They said: These brokers told us to do it. They told us: You come to Iran and they will welcome you! In other words, they really deceived them and I am confident they believed them. Of course, a broker who is a counterrevolutionary, one of those refugees who is abroad and sometimes assists us in our purchases, (?has deceived these people and now what would the Americans do to him I have no idea).

Another more interesting fact that, God willing, we might even give you, is [word indistinct] during the messages they sent us and we told them that we did not recognize them, Mr Reagan took a copy of one of the Bibles, chose one of the verses which roughly says that God's religions are together and all God's religions are the same, wrote those verses in his own hand on the cover of the Bible, signed it, and sent it to us in order to win our confidence. Well, we did not need the Bible, but we have a photocopy of Reagan's words, which some day we may publish and you may

see. This is America, that huge giant of the world, that superpower which Western-stricken people imagine has such world power that if it moves such and such will happen; if it decides, such and such will take place; and that the world revolves around its finger. They face issues with such futile thoughts and vain imaginings, which they then instill in the people.

Syria should choose our path, which it of course has done. The Lebanese chose our path. What could they do to them? All of Lebanon is 10,000 square kilometers; it is the size of a city. All of it is not the size of one province. It is even smaller than Ilam Province. Although America has the Phalangists, Israel, and so many forces there, what can it do? Now it has turned to us to solve its problem.

What can France do in Lebanon? France has gone to its knees in the face of the Hezbollah in Lebanon. The world is not like they think it is — that if a country does not compromise with the superpowers, it submits. This is due to the weakness of the leaders of the countries. This is due to the weakness of the West-stricken people, the self-alienated people who think one should always act with humility towards them and should kiss the ground they stand on.

The world should listen to this. The Americans impose a thousand types of extortions on people to allow them to meet individuals such as Brzezinski, McFarlane, [word indistinct] and such. It is the source of pride to the kings of the world to meet one of these American roughnecks. However, the Islamic Republic, as it is standing on its own feet and as it is relying upon God, is so powerful that they come and beg and request, they come without permission to the country in order to arouse our sense of pity and to place us in an embarrassing situation as a guest that has arrived as a Muslim. They bring us signed Bibles in order to meet with us. Nevertheless, the Islamic Republic says we cannot meet with someone whose crimes can be seen here and there. We have conveyed to you our words through the mass media and we repeat them again — the same thing we said about Lebanon through the mass media.

Up to a time we did not know that hostage-taking in Lebanon was taking place. Let them not accuse us of terrorism. We learned that there were hostages there, and some of them — not all of them — were connected with Islamic forces; and some of the Islamic forces listen to what we say. From here we tell the American and French people — I am not addressing governments, but nations — if your governments prove to us in practice that they are not fighting against us, if they prove in practice that they do not engage in treason against us, if they prove in practice that they do not confiscate our assets through bullying tactics, that America does not confiscate our property there, and that France does not without reason block our money in its banks, if they prove these facts in practice then the Islamic Republic in a humane gesture is prepared to announce its views to its friends in Lebanon. Our friends also know our views.

Our views are as follows: The demands of the oppressed Muslims of Lebanon should be satisfied. They have a few prisoners. Well, they are not a government like you, able to keep prisoners in an official jail. They are forced to hide their prisoners somewhere. You are on one side and they are on the other. They are small and you are big, the difference being that they are on the side of right and the right is greater than you. Therefore, if you satisfy their demands and prove to us, as you claim, that you are not hostile to us, that you have no hostility toward us, and that even though you are hostile to us you do not act in a hostile manner towards us — if you prove these things, we, too, in a humane gesture will express our views to our friends in Lebanon and other places, as we did in the case of the TWA aircraft. If they heed our words they will release these people who are held hostage and are detained, as they have already released some of them after receiving something from you in return. They will free them, but the conditions are that you also stop some of their satanic deeds; and Mr Reagan, even if he is a satan, should stop acting like one.

We cannot do anything about your internal differences. They are faced with a large number of such internal differences. In France, one wing is so frightened of the other that it cannot take steps in Lebanon toward freeing their hostages. They are frightened of being accused of being blackmailed by Iran, being blackmailed by the Lebanese. The same is true of America. One wing is frightened of the other. If you sincerely wish to release your hostages — from a domestic point of view you no doubt want to release them — if you can release them yourselves, well do it and we should be very happy, too, to see that a number of people are not needlessly detained. If you want our intervention, then: Woe be to him whose enemy intercedes on his behalf.

At the moment, we are your enemy and you are our enemy. If you wish us to intercede on your behalf, we have left the door open. You should prove that you do not engage in senseless hostility against us. The fact that you have some real hostility toward us and we toward you, is one thing; but the fact that you act in an extortionist manner, that you confiscate our property in America and do not let us have it, or in France confiscate our property and do not let us have it — France is pouring so many weapons into Saddam's mouth and then saying that Iran is its friend and should come and solve its problem — well, acting in such a manner requires a great deal of stupidity.

The first point that the Islamic Republic raises is that we are independent, free, anti-imperialist, antiarrogance, against domination and aggression, we are Muslims, and supporters of the oppressed people. If you want us to condemn the Lebanese people who are defending their right, we will not condemn them; but if, like other people, you also leave us alone, we will help you if our Lebanese friends will listen to our words. Of course, our Lebanese friends are also free. They do not owe us anything that would allow us to make demands on them, and they have not pledged themselves to follow our orders. The issue is their issue, but they accept us as their helpful friend and in some cases they heed our words, as they did in the case of the TWA aircraft.

I thank you sisters and brothers who have patiently listened to my words. I hope you will maintain the path you have chosen as well as you have in the past. God willing, you and the Islamic Republic and your fighters will become victorious. Greetings and God's blessings be upon you.

Musavi Views Remarks

LD051205 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpt] At the conclusion of today's Cabinet session, Prime Minister Musavi, talking to correspondents, referred to the remarks made yesterday evening by Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Majlis, about the trip by several Americans to Tehran and McFarlane's denial of this issue, and said: Of course, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani mentioned in his speech that one of the Americans introduced himself as McFarlane and presented some documents to prove his claim, including his passport, and of course the photocopies of their passports have been kept. This is certainly true. The prime minister said that this has been denied by the American authorities because such news could create disgrace inside America. He added: They are facing a revolutionary government which is honest with its people, which discusses issues with them, and which is following an anti-imperialist policy. This issue could have been very costly for those pursuing the matter, for their allies, and for public opinion inside their own country.

As for the possibility of negotiating further with the United States, Mr Musavi stressed that there is no possibility at all of holding talks with the United States, and said: We have links with many countries in the world. However, as the leader of the revolution has said, America's relations with us, because of its crimes against the Islamic Revolution, are the same as relations between a wolf and a lamb. Therefore, there will be no talks except the existing ones held within the framework of the Algerian accords and the Hague court.

Further on in his remarks, the prime minister referred to the moderate policies of the East and the West and their allies during the past few months as being a result of Iran's strong position particularly after the Val Fajr-8 operations and the stability of the foundations of power and might in the Islamic system of our country. He added: In practice, the position of Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and any other country should be carefully studied in this context. We ourselves are very active politically in our relations with the regional countries and in our foreign policy. What is the purpose of suggesting the holding of talks with Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, or with other countries? The government rejects such a suggestion and strongly believes in negotiations, talks, influence, and exchanges of views. [as heard]

We are not a warmongering regime in the region and we are in favor of moving with our neighbors within the framework of the principles we believe in. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Marking of U.S. Embassy Seizure

Demonstration Held

LD041628 Tehran IRNA in English 1620 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 4, IRNA — Tens of thousands of Iranian youth shouting "Death to the U.S." marked the anniversary of Imam Khomeyni's exile to Turkey and the seizure of the U.S. spy den (embassy compound) as well as Student Day in a rally here Tuesday.

The marchers included students and other people from various walks of life demonstrated their anger and hatred of the U.S., its allies, and reactionism with shouts that the Iranian people have not forgotten and won't forget the U.S. crimes in Iran.

The demonstrators also carried placards reading "Death to the U.S.", "War, war until final victory", "Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are accomplices in Iraqi crimes" and "Al-Saud and Al-Sabah should know that Iranian forces will continue the war until final victory".

Meanwhile, scores of foreign reporters and mediamen filmed, took photographs, and filed reports on the demonstration in front of the spy den.

Marchers Issue Resolution

LD051054 Tehran IRNA in English 1040 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Tehran, Nov 5, IRNA — [Passage omitted] In an 8-Article resolution issued by Muslim students associations from throughout the country, the marchers renewed their allegiance with Imam Khomeyni and Ayatollah Montazeri and called on the nation to continue their resistance and actively participate in all political and social affairs of the country, especially in the imposed war.

The resolution blamed Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti Governments for collaborating with the Iraqi ruler in his war crimes and warned them to close down their land, sea, and air borders to Saddam's war machine.

It added that Iraq's Saddam Husayn was doomed to failure and neither Saudi Arabia and Kuwait nor the U.S. or any other power could save him.

Stressing that achievement of the goals of the Islamic Revolution depended on struggle against the U.S., the resolution warned that the U.S. was trying to find new ways to infiltrate in the society.

It said that the Iranian nation should stand against U.S.-backed conspiracies carried out in cultural, social, economic, and political fields.

The resolution also warned the U.S. Administration not to threaten the Iranian nation of its presence in the Persian Gulf, and added that the U.S. and reactionary regimes of the region could only frighten compromisers with their threats of direct confrontation with Iran.

It urged the Kuwaiti and Saudi regimes to abandon their support for Saddam and stressed that all Iranian and non-Iranian Muslim students were expected to storm the two countries' embassies and endanger their interests throughout the world.

The resolution called on government officials to encounter "these humiliated shaykhs" with the revolutionary language of the nation and in the name of the Islamic Government.

It also urged the Iranian Foreign Ministry to minimize political

and economic relations with imperialistic governments and U.S. allies including Britian, Germany, France, and Japan.

The resolution praised campaigns of Lebanese nation against the usurping Zionist regime and struggles of Muslim students and people of Egypt against the U.S.-backed regime of Mubarak and announced solidarity with their Islamic movements.

Foreign Ministry Statement

LD041807 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] On the occasion of 13 Aban, the anniversary of the occupation of the den of espionage [U.S. Embassy], our country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement which reads in part:

Seven years ago today those Muslim students who believed in the Islamic Revolution initiated a genuine and popular move in occupying the den of espionage in Tehran, the foremost center of machinations and plots by world arrogance against the fledgling Islamic Republic of Iran and other regional countries. By publishing the documents and other evidence obtained from the den of espionage, the Muslim students exposed the odious and antihuman visage of the archsatan and his stooges. With such a move, the fighting Muslim people of Iran not only frustrated the schemes and plans of the White House, Pentagon, and CIA plotters aimed at diverting the revolution from its main course, but also humbled this so-called Western superpower and put an end to the myth of its invincibility, thereby ushering in a new chapter in the struggle of Muslims and freedom-seeking people throughout the world against the overlordship of the foreigners and exploiters headed by the United States!

The statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which referred to U.S. plots against the Muslim nation of Iran, further says: Under no circumstances will Iran's fighting people submit to the bullying and aggressive policies of the arrogant powers, whether Western or Eastern. They will continue their remorseless fight until the triumph of good against evil, and the securing of final victory for the exaltation of Islam and the glory of world Muslims!

Montazeri on 'Second Revolution'

LD051355 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpts] After the mourning ceremonies at Hoseyniye-e Shohada in Qom, yesterday, large groups of university school students and various classes of the people, the clergy, and scholars of Qom seminary met with Grand Ayatollah Montazeri on the occasion of the anniversary of the exile of the imam of the nation and the occupation of the U.S. den of espionage as well as to commemorate Students' Day. [passage omitted]

Grand Ayatollah Montazeri referred to the important and historic event of the exile of the imam of the nation on the shah's orders. He said: The importance of the exile of his excellency the imam on such a day was that it was on the direct orders of the U.S. White House, after America's crimes and injustices in Iran were exposed and it issued an ultimatum to Islam and the Muslims, for, after America's crimes were exposed by the great leader of the revolution, it felt threatened and had his grace arrested and exiled.

He pointed out: The capture of the U.S. den of espionage on such a day by a group of Muslim and revolutionary youths, was in fact a second revolution which destroyed America's mythical power. It was followed by such a move that revolutionary Muslims in Lebanon achieved strength and character and stood up to America, Israel, and France and forced them to leave their country in shame and disgrace. [passage omitted]

Regarding coordination, he said: I should point out that, unfortunately, the unity of expression and sincerity which existed in the early days of the revolution has diminished today. This is beneficial to the enemy. For my part, I ask all our brothers to come forward and forget whatever happened in the past, for God's sake. Be united and instead of seeking self-interests, consider God, Islam, and the revolution. As in the past, the important issues should be us and our aims, and not us as individuals. God willing, such pessimism, which results in the elimination of committed and able forces, will cease to exist, lest, God forbid, Islam and the revolution are damaged, and the enemies take advantage. [passage omitted]

Regarding the bloody clashes among the Lebanese Muslims, he stressed: Why do you not learn from Iran's successful experience and not have unity of expression among you? All these clashes are harmful to Islam and your country and are beneficial to Israel and America. In any case, you should sit down, solve your problems and differences of opinion together, and unite the forces of Islam, be they Shi'ite, Sunni, Lebanese, or Palestinian, against the United States and Israel. [passage omitted]

The slogan "Death to America", which has become our nation's slogan, does not mean death to the U.S. nation. For the U.S. nation, like most other nations, is plagued by the oppressive government and policy which exists in the White House. "Death to America" means death to colonialism and oppression. In that respect, there is no difference between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is committing crimes and oppression in many places like Afghanistan: It slaughters the Muslim people of that country and every day falsely claims to be leaving it.

He stressed: If America really mends its ways — and as the imam of the nation said, if America comes to its senses — then to establish humanitarian relations between two independent countries would be correct. In that case, it would not be relations between the oppressor and the oppressed, the colonizer and the colonized, but relations between two independent governments and countries, as between other countries.

He pointed out: The slogan "Neither East, nor West" is the best slogan for our people. This slogan should be preserved. Everyone, including officials and the public, should strive hard to implement it.

Finally, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri related a story about Imam

Reza. He said: Imam Reza said that a believer is a true believer if he possesses three characteristics. The first is from God; that is keeping people's secrets and respecting their reputation. Although we are all sinners, God would never expose our sins, which are our secrets, to others. If a believer knows of a mistake or a secret about another, he should keep it and not disgrace him in front of the people. To spread rumors and secrets about our faithful brothers is contrary to God's custom. It is in fact the character assassination of a believer, a sin equal to killing that person. [passage omitted]

Finally, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri prayed for good health and long life for the imam of the nation until the advent of the Lord of the Ages and for the final victory of the combatants of Islam and for success for the authorities in the service of Islam and the public.

Statement Urges End to Clashes in Lebanon

LD032329 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 3 Nov 86

["Text" of statement issued by Islamic Republic of Iran Foreign Ministry; date of issue not specified]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Now that the regime occupying Jerusalem, with the support of the United States and other countries like Britain, is making the necessary preparations for a new aggression against the Islamic lands and wishes to impose the despicable Camp David plot on other Islamic lands, all Muslim forces should, in complete unity and solidarity, turn their attention toward the usurping Israel and arise in unison to combat and confront its vile goals.

Now that repeated conspiracies from various arrogant wings and directions are waged against the fighting Muslim forces, without doubt any group or factional fighting among the Muslims in Lebanon will provide the Zionists with the greatest gains. Under the cover of these clashes and by destroying Islamic unity in the region, especially among Muslim Lebanese and Palestinian brothers, the Zionists can find the necessary excuse and opportunity for greater aggression.

It is in this connection that the Islamic Republic of Iran calls for the complete and speedy cessation of all clashes between Palestinian and Lebanese brothers in South Lebanon. While expressing its happiness at the reduction of clashes, it expresses its readiness to exert greater efforts for the termination of those clashes and for creating a proper and appropriate climate for turning all guns toward Israel.

Faulty Altimeter Blamed for C-130 Crash

LD031705 Tehran IRNA in English 1650 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Zahedan, Sistan-Baluchestan, Prov., Nov 3, IRNA — Malfunctioning of the altimeter was the cause for the tragic crash of the C-130 plane, said an informed source in the Governor General's Office here Monday.

The source said that control tower of Zahedan Airport had warned the pilot not to fly lower than 6500-feet altitude, but due to technical defect in the altimeter, the pilot failed to heed the warning.

All 103 aboard the plane including crew and passengers were killed short in the crash, and the bodies were transferred to a cold storage, added the source said. [sentence as received]

(Earlier report put the figure at 98 but the casualty toll rose to 103).

The plane which crashed 10 kms east of the airport at 15:55 GMT Sunday was carrying 91 Muslim combatants.

Khomeyni's Office Offers Condolences

LD041206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Nov 86

["Text" of statement issued by Imam Khomeyni's office on 4 November; place not given — read by announcer]

[Text] In his exalted name. We are from God and we shall return to him [Koranic verse]]. The tragic air incident of the Islamic Republic Armed Forces in Zahedan, which martyred more than 100 officers, NCO's, military personnel, crew, and other dear brothers, caused deep distress. On behalf of his holiness the imam, condolences are hereby offered to all their honorable family members and relatives. We beseech Almighty God to grant health and success to you all.

[Signed] Imam Khomeyni's office, 4 Nov 1986

Majlis Speaker Expresses Sorrow

LD041216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpt] In a short speech during today's open Majlis session, while commemorating the anniversary of the second revolution and the movement of the Muslim students following the line of the imam in capturing the U.S. den of espionage [U.S. Embassy in Tehran] and also Students' Day, Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani referred to the unfortunate accident of the crash of the military transport plane in Zahedan, which resulted in the martyrdom of a number of military personnel. While expressing deep sorrow for the accident and sending greetings to the pure souls of the martyrs, he prayed to God to give protection and patience to the bereaved families and the honorable people of Sistan and Baluchestan. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,645

LD041550 Tehran IRNA in English 1541 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 4, IRNA — Iran's Navy intercepted and inspected 13 cargo ships and oil tankers in the Strait of Hormuz Monday but allowed 12 of them to continue voyage after being

satisfied that they were not carrying any war-related goods for Iraq. The other one was escorted to a southern Iranian port for thorough inspection, said a military communique here Tuesday.

Joint Staff Communique Number 2,645 said that Iranian forces opened heavy artillery and mortar fire on Iraqi positions in the northwestern fronts Monday destroying one enemy munitions dump and several gun emplacements and observation posts.

Activities of Iraqi infantry units as well as enemy engineering operations were also checked in the northwestern fronts on Monday, the communique said.

In the southern fronts, the communique said, Iraqi forces sustained heavy casualties and losses and their engineering operations were halted in artillery duels with Iranian Muslim combatants on Monday.

Exchange of artillery fire continued in the western fronts Monday raging somewhat more heavily in Qasr-e Shirin operational theater as a result of which a number of trucks carrying Iraqi soldiers were destroyed.

Elsewhere, the communique said that Iranian Gendarmerie forces traded artillery fire with Iraqi troops in parts of the southern and western fronts Monday inflicting substantial casualties and losses on them.

Iranian forces silenced enemy tank fire in Yabis operational theater and checked reconnaissance flights of enemy helicopters elsewhere in Majnun and Bubiyan Islands on Monday, according to the communique.

Umm Qasr Naval Base 'Attacked'

LD041837 Tehran IRNA in English 1812 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Nov 4, IRNA — Ten senior Iraqi Navy commanders were killed and 50 officials of Basra Province, including the governor-general and Navy commander of Umm-Qasr were seriously wounded when Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries attacked a gathering of the officials at the Umm-Qasr naval base on September 24, according to reports reaching here.

The attack on the base took place as the Ba'thist officials were celebrating the anniversary of Iraq's invasion of Iran.

Two Iraqi revolutionaries were wounded and arrested. There is no news available on their fate.

Ba'thist Troops Killed in Saybah

LD042227 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Thanks to the concerted and effective fire of the mighty combatants of Islam during the past 24 hours, 20 Iraqi Ba'thist troops were killed in the Saybah region of Iraq, west of Arvand River. According to IRNA, during the same period the combatants of Islam opened fire on enemy positions and fortifications west of the Arvand River, destroying one command jeep, three bunkers, and two machine gun emplacements, as well as halted traffic along the military roads.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 NOVEMBER 1986

Lebanon

A 6 November report by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon spoke of "ferocious fighting" between Amal Movement and Palestinian gunmen in the Burj al-Barajinah area following the collapse of another cease-fire agreement. Earlier, Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio broadcast a PLO communique accusing Amal of opening fire at Palestinians attending a funeral in Burj al-Barajinah. This "treacherous" shelling killed 9 Palestinians and wounded 22 others, the PLO asserted.

In another security development, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that Syrian forces in Tripoli carried out raids and arrests in the city following machine gun and rocket attacks on their positions.

Leaders of the main Christian organizations met in East Beirut 5 November to revive the Lebanese Front, according to Radio Free Lebanon, which noted that the participants included leaders of the Lebanese Forces, the Phalangist Party, the National Liberal Party, the Guardians of the Cedars, and Al-Tanzim.

Jordan-Syria

Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i was received by his Syrian counterpart 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm at the start of an official visit to Damascus 6 November, Damascus radio disclosed.

Earlier, the radio broadcast a statement by the "Jordanian Popular Forces" calling on all Arab regimes and organizations to stop pursuing a peace settlement with Israel and stressing that armed struggle is the only way to assert Arab rights in Palestine. The statement, which was issued in Amman and signed by 58 people, also criticized the weakness of Arab reaction against the Israeli-Moroccan meeting in Ifrane, adding that the Arabs should respond to the meeting by "reviving the spirit of complete rejection of Israel's existence."

Turkey and the Iran-Iraq Conflict

A Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by ANATOLIA accused "certain international press organs" of spreading "speculative reports" about "certain imaginary situations" that might result from the Iran-Iraq war. The spokesman reaffirmed Turkey's respect for the principles of territorial integrity and independence at the national and international levels.

In another development, an Iranian military spokesman denied allegations that Iranian planes bombed a village in Turkey's Van Province 4 November, stating that Iraq made these allegations in a futile effort to undermine Iranian-Turkish relations, according to IRNA. If the village was attacked, Iraqi warplanes could have been responsible, the spokesman said.

Iran

In a speech reported by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri expressed regret that the "unity of expression and sincerity which existed in the early days of the revolution has diminished today," adding that this benefits "the enemy." People should forget whatever happened in the past and be united, rather than seeking self-interest, he stressed. As for Iran's policy toward the United States, he said it would be correct to establish "humanitarian relations between two independent countries" if the United States "comes to its senses."

GCC Summit

The seventh GCC summit conference in Abu Dhabi issued a "final statement" during the closing ceremony broadcast by Riyadh television. The GCC Supreme Council noted its "profound concern" over the Iran-Iraq war and urged Iran to accept calls for a peaceful solution to the conflict. As for defense, the council declared its "determination" to protect Gulf shipping and approved recommendations on military cooperation. Praising the steps to implement a unified economic agreement, the council adopted principles to facilitate trade. In an effort to protect the region's heritage and interests, it also agreed on a common policy on regulating foreign media.

Chadian GUNT Leader in Libya

In remarks cited by AFP, an aide to Chadian opposition leader Goukouni Oueddei said the GUNT leader's life is "no longer in danger" from a wound suffered in a gun battle with Libyan soldiers 30 October.

Sudan

The clandestine SPLA radio reported that Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has sacked 22 Sudanese Army officers for political reasons, asserting that this shows his intention of making the Army an instrument of his party.

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Najibullah Interviewed by London Paper
PM051423 London MORNING STAR in English 4 Nov 86 p 6

[Interview with PDPA General Secretary Najibullah by Roger Trask: date, place of interview not specified; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Dr Najibullah, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, in a written reply to questions from our foreign editor Roger Trask, counters the distorted Western Media view of the situation in his country.

[Trask] The western media claims the government, while controlling the towns, is under siege from the mountain-based "freedom fighters," who would soon take control if the Soviet troops left. In reality what is the real scale of the military threat from the counter-revolutionaries?

[Najibullah] The bourgeois media is reflecting a completely distorted picture of the situation in our country.

Peoples' sovereignty has been established in all the provinces of the country. The elections of the representatives of the people to the Jirgah (assembly) of the people which took place recently is proof of this fact.

By carrying out anti-people activities, the counter-revolution has unmasked itself in the eyes of the people.

The counter-revolution has no programme nor an ideology. The counter-revolution has no future and it cannot have one.

It is fact that at present imperialism is feeding and openhandedly financing the counter-revolution. It is posing a certain threat to the revolution.

This demands the concentration of efforts by the party and the armed forces toward crushing the counter-revolution.

[Trask] Your government has stressed its objectives of "shielding" the border with Pakistan to prevent the infiltration of the counter-revolutionaries. What are the means of implementing this goal?

[Najibullah] Modern frontier forces have been created in our country. These forces are shielding the main paths on which banned caravans infiltrate Afghanistan.

The people have also established frontier militia, that is voluntary Frontier units in frontier areas.

Sealing the border with Pakistan is also coordinated with joint efforts by the Pushtun tribes. The state is paying great attention to working with them.

[Trask] What message should the counter-revolutionaries and their imperialist supporters take from this month's withdrawal of six regiments of the Soviet Forces?

[Najibullah] You had better ask this question of them. I think that the counter-revolutionaries and their masters calculate that with the return of six regiments, the defence capabilities of the revolution will be considerably reduced and this will give the counter-revolution the opportunity to achieve certain successes in the struggle against people's sovereignty.

However, these calculations will lead to complete failure. The partial withdrawal of the limited military contingent of the Soviet Union proves, in fact, the ever-increasing combat capability of the armed forces and the state of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA).

[Trask] The British capitalist press regularly accuses the Afghan and Soviet forces, rather than the counter-revolutionary forces, of atrocities and of terrorising the rual population. How do you respond to these claims and to Mrs Thatcher receiving this year one of the counter-revolutionaries, Abdol Haq, under the guise of a freedom fighter?

[Najibullah] Such arguments are first of all self-serving fabrications which have no facts for their proof.

We have concrete facts that, wearing the uniforms of Afghans and Soviet armies, the counter-revolutionaries resort to barbaric acts against the people. [sentence as published]

Later on all these facts are filmed and are distributed in the West and the barbaric acts of the Soviet and Afghan armed forces.

What did the counter-revolution turn Spin Buldak into? During a few hours they fired 700 rockets on a small village.

So far as the reception by Thatcher of Abdol Haq is concerned, it is only another proof of the fact that the British government continues its interference in the internal affairs of the DRA in rendering support to the counter-revolution.

[Trask] The situation of women in the pre-revolutionary days was very backward. How has this now changed and is the advancement of women an area of potential conflict with the Islam faith?

[Najibollah] After the revolution the equality of women with men was declared. The election of 400 women to the local organs of state power and administration is a good manifestation of this fact.

During the reign of King Amanullah Khan a number of women were sent abroad to study but this was propagated as the work of the infidel by the British.

[Trask] How are the interests of the U.S. and other western states served by ploughing in so much money running to millions of dollars, into arming the counter-revolutionaries?

[Najibullah] It is obvious that the imperialists are not wasting their money.

The U.S., Britain, and other countries who are actively supporting the counter-revoltuion are following their concrete aims.

These aims include the suffocation of the national liberation movement in Afghanistan, expansion of their influence in the Middle East and preventing other countires from following the example of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Foreign Minister Reiterates Stand at UN
LD060617 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Minister of Foreign Affairs Shah Mohammad Dost, who is presently in New York to take part in the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly, yesterday met ambassadors from a number of the friendly countries in the UN headquarters. Talking about the immediate national and international issues at this meeting, he once again shed light on the DRA stand vis-a-vis the issue concerning the solution of events around Afghanistan and said:

The DRA with its active and constructive participation in the Geneva talks, has not spared any effort and has shown the necessary flexibility for achieving a peaceful solution to events around Afghanistan and it will continue such a principled stand in the future. At this meeting Shah Mohammad Dost also informed the participants of the session about some of the issues raised in Geneva talks and its results and he added: What the DRA says, it follows earnestly. [passage omitted]

Naturally, on the basis of our relentless, coordinated, and principled stand, and the recent steps of goodwill of the DRA and USSR, we are waiting for a new impetus and acceleration in the process toward solving events around Afghanistan.

We expect the opposite side, through its all-round perception of the DRA goodwill, realistic intentions, and principled flexibility to react with respect to these measures and significant goodwill and to reply by ceasing their interference in the internal affairs of our country.

BAKHTAR on Pakistan's Nuclear Capability
LD060936 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0457 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 5, BAKHTAR: A political observer of BAKHTAR writes:

The generous assistance of Washington in arming Pakistan as well as the expectation of the U.S. imperialism from Islamabad regime has made the Pakistani generals closer to a nuclear camp and has placed the Pakistani regime on the threshold of testing the first nuclear bomb.

Ronald Reagan in the U.S. Congress sometime ago confirmed the claim of Pakistani authorities as if the latter does not possess nuclear weapons and by doing this provided the ground for the delivery of another 600 million dollars under the title of economic and military assistance to Pakistan.

Not a (?few) days has passed since daily *The Washington Post*, quoting the U.S. intelligence sources, reported that Pakistan has advanced towards the production of atomic weapons and tested a powerful nuclear bomb.

It is hard to believe that Islamabad regime would get access to such a lethal mass destruction weapon without Washington's assistance.

In the Middle East also Washington helps Israel in this regard in order to attain its ominous goals in the oil region. Washington's contribution to the apartheid regime of South Africa as well as to the hated regime of South Korea takes place within the framework of this policy.

As for the question of peace and security in South Asia, Ronald Reagan thinks over how to put its clandestine assistance at the disposal of the Afghan counter-revolution through Pakistan.

Or, how to have the Pakistani military facilities at its disposal and to have a permanent place for its "AWACS" espionage planes enabling it to collect intelligence information from the territories of Afghanistan, India, and the Soviet Union to safeguard the selfish interests of the U.S.

This dangerous policy of Washington and Islamabad not only causes concern for the countries of the region and endangers peace but has also aroused the wrath and indignation of the awakened people of Pakistan who want an end to the dependence of Pakistan on the U.S. imperialism. The recent unrest and demonstrations in the cities of Pakistan were clear manifestation of Pakistani people's opposition against such dependence.

On U.S. Stinger Delivery to Rebels
LD060945 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0448 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 5, BAKHTAR — A political observer of BAKHTAR writes:

The U.S. Administration has given a new and dangerous dimension to its intervention into the internal affairs of the DRA by delivering the most sophisticated ground-to-air "Stinger", missiles to the Afghan counter-revolutionary elements. It is understood that Washington administration will supply two Stinger missiles to the Afghan counter-revolution against shooting down one Afghanistan plane.

The savage counter-revolutionaries who have not refrained from committing any crimes against the people of Afghanistan are aiming at civilian airplanes, which are not equipped with any defence system against missile fire, in order to acquire more of these missiles. The best example of these crimes is that the counter-revolution shot down a civilian plane of Bakhtar airline [as received] as a result of which 52 innocent people were martyred.

Washington administration has stepped up its illegal interventions and aggressions against the DRA at a time when the Soviet Union with the accord of the DRA has called back six regiments of its limited military contingents from Afghanistan in an attempt to accelerate the political solution of the situation around Afghanistan.

The people of the world know it very well that the Reagan administration has embarked upon anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet propaganda campaign by levelling baseless accusations in regard the partial return of the Soviet military regiments. Apart from this, it has put at the disposal of Afghan counter-revolution its most modern ground-to-air "Stinger" missiles.

The American leaders and the Western mass media have launched a false propaganda campaign as if [words indistinct] administration is supporting the political solution of the situation around Afghanistan. But the supply of advanced types of lethal weapons to the counter-revolutionaries is proof of intensification of the undeclared war against the DRA by the U.S. imperialism.

Washington administration as one of the guarantors of non-intervention into the internal affairs of Afghanistan should help for the solution of the political situation in Afghanistan whereas it is evidently hightening tension around the country.

KABUL NEW TIMES on Weinberger's 'Big Lie'

LD020743 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0418 GMT 2 Nov 86

["Big Lies" — BAKHTAR headline]

[Text] Kabul, November 1, BAKHTAR: Caspar Weinberger, the defense secretary of the U.S., chose the second method to react to the joint decision of the DRA-USSR on the return of the six regiments of the Soviet Union's limited military contingent from Afghanistan, says an article published by daily *Kabul New Times*.

Since he could not ignore the political importance of this step, he resorted to an exceptionally big lie.

According to this lie, the Soviet Union had recently sent some more forces to Afghanistan in order to withdraw them later.

The partial return of the Soviet Union's limited military contingent who, on the basis of the invitation of the legal Government of the DRA are temporarily stationed here, is aimed at speeding a political solution of the situation around Afghanistan.

As is published by the U.S. press, the most extreme faction of the imperialist ruling circles in the U.S., are not at all in favour of a political solution of the situation around Afghanistan. They try hard to enhance the tense situation in the region and to fish in the troubled waters.

The article says that the U.S. press has recently disclosed many cases, showing that planned use and dissemination of false and fabricated information is approved in the meetings of the White House as an instrument of fulfilling the adventurist aims of the foreign policy of the Reagan administration. The method is aimed at misleading public opinion and even its own allies.

The recent statement of Mr Weinberger shows that his big lie is not a mistake or misunderstanding, but an international act. Because, the "hawks" want the continuation of U.S. adventurism in this region.

Past experience has shown, and the future will prove it, the article points out, that if foreign aggressions and interferences in the internal affairs of the DRA are not ceased, revolutionary Afghanistan has the might, possibilities, and sufficient means to defend itself. Besides, our people have the firm support of the great Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and all progressive and peace-loving forces of the world, the article says.

Turkish Prime Minister Leaves Dhaka 3 Nov

BK031525 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The Turkish prime minister and Madam Turgut Ozal left Dhaka this morning at the end of their 4-day official visit to Bangladesh. The president and Begum Raushan Ershad bade them farewell at the Zia International Airport. The Turkish prime minister was given a guard of honor by a smartly turned out contingent of the three services. He took the salute and inspected the guards. The deputy chief martial law administrators, the prime minister, deputy prime ministers, ministers, diplomats, high-ranking civil and military officials, and Turkish nationals living in Bangladesh were also present at the airport.

BANGLADESH OBSERVER on India-Pakistan Ties

BK051640 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 1 Nov 86 P 5

[Editorial: "Peace In The Region"]

[Text] If a six-year-long hot war in West Asia, with peace not yet in sight, has opened a major fissure in the peace of the region, in East and South-East Asia there has been a relative peace between the countries concerned. This generalisation however cannot exclude the fact that, as between the two groups of states — ASEAN and SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] — the intra-regional relations in the latter has not been free from strains generated by mutual fear and mistrust. New cracks showing in Indo-Pakistan relations over the twin questions of Sikh terrorism and nuclear competition are among the latest pointers to dangers that would call for maturer diplomacy and statesmanship to handle. From later 1985 through early 1986, Pakistan and India looked like getting on well [as published] with diplomacy on either side making ostensibly serious efforts to ease the tension. It was then building around chiefly one question: Pakistan's nuclear programme and India's worries on this count.

In fact, enhanced contact at diplomatic level followed by meetings between the leaders of both countries came close to seeing Pakistan's no-war proposal and a reciprocal proposal of good relations by India being clenched in a formal agreement between the two countries. But some stray events and the escalation in Sikh terrorism and India's suspicion that Pakistan had a hand in them and supported the Sikh demand for a separate state has since removed the chances of such rapprochement.

In one of the most critical speeches at a recent meeting of senior officers of India's three defence wings Mr Gandhi directly accused Pakistan of "backing Sikh militancy in the Punjab and attempting to impair bilateral relations between the two nations." He also delivered a warning that, should Pakistan go ahead with her nuclear programme, "India would have to reconsider its various defence options and postures". This is strong language. Mr Gandhi could be expected to make sure by evidence, admitting of no ambiguity, that Pakistan was guilty, before using it.

Not that such reactions from Delhi were not unforseeable. Over the past couple of months or so the two countries appeared to be edging toward the brink. On more than one occasion the Indian Prime Minister repeated the charges and Pakistan has kept consistently denying them. In such circumstances, if bilateral peace is an object of serious search for both India and Pakistan, the need for clarification of the point at issue should never have been left to chance. There could have been no loss of face for both parties to revive the diplomatic means of sorting it out through direct talks as had been done once earlier with quite good results.

Maybe, tradition and habit fostered by three wars they have fought since independence, is proving the imponderable element in the Indo-Pakistan psychosis, that is again and again coming in the way of their settling for a viable modus vivendi.

There is also a history, starting from partition through the decades, of simmering tension (following and preceding the wars) which no sustained attempt has been made to deescalate, or to end completely. While the period through Mrs Gandhi's rule could probably have offered fewer chances of a durable solution of the nagging disputes, Mr Gandhi's leadership was expected to open a new chapter in the hitherto strained relations. For him to look like making no break with the past negations and inhibitions can at best be a disenchantment and, at worst, a gloomy outlook for peace between Delhi and Islamabad — as well as for the region as a whole.

Italy's Craxi Arrives for 1-Day Visit

BK050948 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The Italian prime minister, Mr Bettino Craxi, arrived in New Delhi today on a day's official visit. He will have talks with the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, on bilateral and international issues, particularly the situation in the Mediterranean. Mr Craxi has come to the capital after spending a day in Bangalore. He will leave for home this evening.

Meets With Gandhi; Departs

BK051611 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The Italian prime minister, Mr Bettino Craxi, and Mr Rajiv Gandhi discussed in New Delhi today measures to expand cooperation between the two countries. Mr Craxi was in the capital on a day's visit and left for Rome this evening. Mr Gandhi hosted a lunch in his honor. They had talks later on bilateral and other matters.

The two leaders acknowledged that there is great scope for increased interaction between India and Italy in several areas. They exchanged views on how to increase the level of bilateral trade and to bring about greater balance in it. At present the balance is in favor of Italy. They also discussed ideas of expanding economic cooperation, especially in the industrial sector.

In the political sphere, Mr Craxi gave his host an account of Italy's perception on issues like East-West relations, disarmament, and the recent Reykjavik summit. Mr Rajiv Gandhi briefed the Italian prime minister about the situation in this region. This was the first visit by an Italian prime minister to India.

Minister Discusses Defense Matters in Moscow

BK060340 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] The union minister of state for defense research and development, Mr Arun Singh, has said that India will never compromise on security matters. He was referring to Pakistan's proposed purchase of AWACS planes from America.

Talking to newsmen at Moscow after the conclusion of his 3-day visit to the Soviet Union, Mr Arun Singh said Indo-Soviet relations during the last 20 years have been very close in many fields. Mr Arun Singh, who is accompanied by a high-level defense delegation, had detailed discussions with the acting Soviet Defense Minister General Lushev.

UNI Cited on U.S. Supply of Tanks to Pakistan

BK060325 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] A *United News of India* report from Washington says the Reagan administration has decided to supply Pakistan more than 200 M-1 tanks, considered to be the most advanced in the world. Quoting highly placed sources, the agency said the decision is extremely extraordinary as Washington had cleared a line of weaponries which was just being introduced in the U.S. Army. M-1 tanks are equipped with laser systems to guide its shells.

'Rumors' Cited Prior to Attempt on Gandhi's Life

BK051311 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The government today clarified in the Rajya Sabha that our consul general in Karachi had in a cable on 2 October informed that rumours were in circulation in Karachi regarding the attempt made on the life of the prime minister. Making a statement, the minister of state for home, Mr P. Chidambaram, said that the consul general had commented that this had happened almost a day in advance of the actual occurrence of the incident at Rajghat. The cable was sent by the consul general at 1820 from Karachi and received in the External Affairs Ministry at 2330 on 2 October. A copy of the cable was received by the Ministry of Home Affairs the next day. Members from all sections of the house criticized the consul general for not passing on the information regarding circulation of rumours on the previous day of [as heard] the incident quickly, particularly when it is related to a matter of highest importance.

'Terrorists' Kill United Akali Dal Leader

BK061303 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] In Punjab, two suspected terrorists shot dead Mr Hari Singh Baggha, Jathedar [religious leader] of the United Akali Dal. The incident occurred near Tarn Taran in Amritsar District this morning. His brother-in-law was also injured in the shooting.

Home Minister Rejects Gurkhaland State

BK060928 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 6 Nov 86

[TEXT] The home minister, Mr Buta Singh, has said that the center is opposed to the division of West Bengal, and has categorically rejected the demand for a separate state of Gurkhaland. Making a statement in the Lok Sabha today in response to a calling-attention motion moved by Mr Saifuddin Chowdhury — CPI-M, and others, he said the West Bengal government has proposed regional autonomy for the Darjeeling hill areas and an amendment the Constitution for this purpose. He made it clear that the government is not in favor of any amendment of the Constitution. The home minister sought the support and cooperation of the House in issuing an appeal to the Gurkha National Liberation Front [GNLF] to give up its misplaced demands and adopt peaceful and democratic methods for the redressal of the genuine grievances of the people. Mr Buta Singh also appealed to the West Bengal government, particularly its chief minister, to show a high degree of statesmanship and initiate a dialogue with the people concerned to remove discontent and bring about order and normalcy in the affected areas.

Mr Buta Singh said the government wishes to make it clear beyond any shadow of doubt that violence has no place in a democratic system, however genuine the grievances may be. He said the GNLF is gravely mistaken if it believes that violent confrontation will advance its objectives. The government condemns the violence that has affected the Darjeeling hill areas due to the confrontationist attitude of the GNLF and the CPI-M. The home minister said that the responsibility for maintaining law and order within the state rests with the West Bengal government. The center will continue to render such assistance as may be requested by the state government. Mr Buta Singh expressed the view that the socioeconomic development of the Darjeeling hills will go a long way in meeting the felt needs of the people of the area.

Opposition members from West Bengal contended that the GNLF agitation is antinational and secessionist in nature. They said that imperialist forces are behind the agitation which is aimed at creating a rift between Nepal and India. They alleged that the ruling party at the center is encouraging the agitation for narrow political considerations. The discussion is to continue.

GNLF Calls Strike; Darjeeling Situation Peaceful
BK060336 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] In West Bengal, adequate security measures have been taken to ensure law and order in the entire Darjeeling District following the Gurkha National Liberation Front [GNLF] call for an indefinite strike of all educational institutions in the district from today. Meanwhile, reports say that the overall situation in the district remained by and large peaceful with no untoward incident taking place in the last 24 hours.

The chief minister, Mr Jyoti Basu, said in Darjeeling that the Gurkhaland agitation is not only the problem of West Bengal but of the entire nation as it threatens the country's unity and integrity. He criticized Mr Rajiv Gandhi and other Congress-I leaders for their statements on the issue.

Assam 'Paralyzed' by 12-Hour Statewide Strike
BK060857 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] In Assam, a 12-hour statewide bundh [strike] called by the All Assam Students Union [AASU] has paralyzed normal life today. The bundh, which began at 0500 this morning, is in protest against alleged police atrocities in the state. In Guwahati, all shops and business establishments remained closed. Vehicular traffic was off the road. No untoward incident has been reported so far from anywhere in the state. The state government has made elaborate arrangements to maintain law and order. Earlier, talks between the Assam home minister and the AASU leaders held yesterday to seek a solution have failed.

Gandhi Role in Cambodian Conflict Viewed
BK041513 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English
27 Oct 86 p 8

[Editorial: "A Mediatory Role?"]

[Text] It is not all clear what role Mr Rajiv Gandhi expects to play to help resolve the protracted conflict in Kampuchea. The Prime Minister's answers to persistent questions on the subject at his press conference in Bangkok provided no pointers. A clearer picture will doubtless emerge after he has done his home work. Only then will it be possible for him to determine whether the Thai premier, Mr Prem Tinsulanan, had something specific in mind when he called on him to use India's "immense prestige and influence" to bring about a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. But the fact that the call was made at all, and that, too, by Thailand, merits reflection. Ever since Vietnam intervened militarily in Kampuchea nearly eight years ago, the Thais, actively supported by the Americans and the Chinese, have provided sanctuary and logistical support to forces hostile to the Hanoi-backed regime in Phnom Penh. They have also taken the lead to deny the regime a seat in the United Nations. New Delhi's decision to recognise the Heng Samarin government was, therefore, bitterly resented in Bangkok and, barring Indonesia (which adopted a more flexible stance), in the Asian region as a whole.

The reasons that may have prompted Mr Tinsulanan to suggest a mediatory role for India are a matter of conjecture. It could well be that the Thais have recognised at long last that they cannot get rid of the Vietnamese from Kampuchea through military means. The Khmer resistance may register some progress from time to time, particularly during the wet season, but these gains are rapidly neutralised by the Vietnamese in the wake of their dry season offensive. What is more, despite surface appearances, the various factions that comprise the Khmer resistance — the discredited Khmer Rouge, the non-communist front led by Mr Son Sann and supporters of Prince Sihanouk — remains deeply suspicious of one another. Given these factors, as well as the presence of thousands of Kampuchean refugees on Thai soil, the Thais may well have concluded that the time has come to seek a way out of the impasse. By turning to India, are they trying to send a signal to the Russians that they might review their unequivocal support to the Khmer Rouge in return for a Vietnamese pullout from Kampuchea? Could it be that Moscow has been sounding New Delhi along the same lines? The severe criticism of Vietnam by several countries during the debate on Kampuchea in the UN General Assembly and recent Soviet efforts to improve relations with China suggest that conditions may be ripe for some give-and-take on the contentious issue. This is bound to be a long-drawn process in which India, to judge by the Thai prime minister's call, could play a mediatory role.

Ziaul Haq Denies Exploding of Nuclear Bomb

BK051632 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpt] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said the situation in Sind is totally normal and it is not as alarming as reported by the press. He said, as stated earlier by the prime minister in the National Assembly, the government is fully aware of the situation and is taking steps to totally normalize the situation in Sind. Speaking informally to newsmen after inaugurating a factory to produce pharmaceutical raw materials in Lahore this afternoon, the president stressed the need for strengthening and stabilizing the present elected government and institutions and to promote national unity and cohesion. He asked the press to discourage elements who want to provoke the people and create trouble. He said the people, press, and government should work together for the welfare and stability of the country. The newspapers should correctly inform the people about events.

When asked to comment on the report of *The Washington Post*, which said that Pakistan has set off a nuclear explosion [atami dhamaka -- Karachi Domestic Service in English at 1600 GMT on 5 November carries a similar item in which the phrase "exploded a bomb" is used], the president said that there is no truth in this report.

Foreign Office Spokesman on Nuclear Program

BK060539 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu
0500 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad yesterday reaffirmed Pakistan's willingness to cooperate with other nations in establishing a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia and in bringing all nuclear installations under nonpartisan inspection and safeguards. The spokesman expressed surprise over the fabricated stories about Pakistan's nuclear research and development program circulated by foreign observers, especially by the observers of a country which has stockpiled nuclear weapons and openly claims that it can develop nuclear weapons within weeks. He said Pakistan's nuclear research and development program is intended solely for meeting the energy requirements as Pakistan is hopeful that it will be able to acquire a 900-megawatt reactor to be installed at Chashma to fulfills its energy requirements.

UN Resolution on Afghanistan Pleases Yaqub Khan

BK060645 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0600 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan has expressed satisfaction at the passing of a resolution by the United Nations General Assembly, calling for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. After the General Assembly vote, he said the passage of the resolution is vivid proof of the support which a huge majority of sovereign nations have expressed for the principles contained in the resolution.

According to the *Associated Press of Pakistan*, the UN secretary general's personal representative, Diego Cordovez, is expected to visit Islamabad and Kabul on 18 November to begin his diplomatic efforts to resolve differences in connection with the finalization of a time frame for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Lebanese Paper on Hashemi, McFarlane Issues

NC051205 Beirut AL-SHIRA' in Arabic
3 Nov 86 pp 24, 26

[Text] What has happened in Tehran in the past 2 months? Was it part of a power struggle such as takes place in most regimes in the world? Has the issue been resolved by the removal of one of the parties to the struggle, and has the former participant in government and decisionmaking turned overnight into a traitor deserving execution, as usually happens in such cases?

Al-Shira' considers itself well-informed on past and present events within Iran. It has taken an interest in everything that has happened there since the victory of the revolution in February 1979. It is familiar with all the details. It knows about the home of the successor of the imam [Ayatollah Khomeyni] Shaykh Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri; it knows how the big house in Qom was opened to all citizens after its patron left the shah's prisons; and it knows how the son of the house Shaykh Mohammad Montazeri (Abu Ahmad) used the small room overlooking the courtyard as a headquarters for exporting the revolution to the world. The latter began his activities by waging an open battle against all those who considered themselves as dominating the revolution, even if they held the highest posts in the state, after the victory of Imam Khomeyni.

Al-Shira', which throws light on events in Tehran, urges everyone, particularly in Iran, to provide a full and fearless explanation of what has happened, without making futile accusations and without taking stands which are bound to prevent the reaching of a solution, regardless of the strength of those who are still in power. They should learn from revolutions in other countries which devour their sons and then themselves become exposed to loss as a result of the blows of others.

The Iranian news agency reported the arrest of Mehdi Hashemi on a charge of possessing weapons and fake passports a month after the incident actually took place. The incident was kept secret. What has been revealed so far, and what might be revealed in the future, does not and may not go beyond helping to corroborate the charge against the man who until recently was the means of liaison between most world liberation movements and Tehran.

Mehdi Hashemi was born in the town of Najafabad in 1946. This is also the home town of Shaykh Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri and his son Shaykh Mohammad. The relationship between Hashemi and Montazeri is not confined to their shared birthplace; it extends to a closeness of ideas and views on the continuation of the revolution and the course it should take.

Hashemi is one of the staunchest supporters of the call of Shaykh Mohammad Montazeri (God bless his soul) for the revolution to be exploited. He (Montazeri) was nicknamed "the Trotsky of the Iranian revolution" during the revolution's early days. Others described him as the "red shaykh". At any rate, he was known to all those who knew and supported him as the revolution's mind that never slept.

Hashemi is much influenced by the political and revolutionary movement of Montazeri junior. He did not worry about the revolution after its victory, as some do these days. He had been living the revolution ever since the shah's power was at its peak. He was arrested several times during the shah's reign and on three occasions faced charges that could have led to his execution. However, due to lack of evidence the authorities were compelled to release him in the end. When the revolution triumphed, he and Shaykh Mohammad were the first to criticize the way Ayatollah Beheshti was dealing with the revolutionaries in the Islamic Republican Party. He was also critical of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. In both instances, Beheshti and Bani-Sadr were at the peak of their power. However, Montazeri and Hashemi did not hesitate to level charges against them. They submitted their written views and reports about them to Imam Khomeyni himself. In one of these reports Hashemi described the Islamic Republican Party, which Beheshti and Rafsanjani had formed, as the Rastakhiz Iranian Ba'th party, which the shah had formed several years before his downfall.

Mohammad Montazeri was a great supporter of this party, which was formed in March 1979; that is, 1 month after the victory of the Iranian revolution. He even called on members of Islamic movements outside Tehran to join it. However, he soon had a violent confrontation with Ayatollah Beheshti, who was the second strongest man in Iran after Ayatollah Khomeyni until his death in 1981. Montazeri issued vehement statements which greatly embarrassed his father, Shaykh Husayn. This prompted the father to issue a statement of his own to the press in 1979 in which he objected to the stands of his son, explaining that they were fantasies and illusions resulting from the torture and beating he had received during the shah's regime.

When Shaykh Mohammed Montazeri formed the "Satja" organization in 1979 to campaign for support for Islamic liberation movements throughout the world, Hashemi was his right-hand man. Through this organization, Hashemi was able to make close contact with these movements and to establish strong relations with them.

The organization was later disbanded because it conflicted with the concept of a state in Iran, a state which had begun to take root after a difficult start. Following the disbandment, Montazeri joined the Revolutionary Guard, which had turned from the mission of overthrowing the shah to a mission of protecting the revolution. Montazeri had many supporters within this group, including "Abu Sharif," who was the commander of the guard's military operations, and Hashemi, who was responsible for the guard's relationship with various liberation movements in the world.

Although Montazeri was martyred at the same table with Ayatollah Beheshti in the bombing of the "Hezb-e Jomhuri-ye Eslami" [Islamic Republican Party] headquarters by the "Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization," Hashemi continued to play a role in the Revolutionary Guards in his capacity as member of the Central Committee and the official in charge of the Liberation Movements Office. His role became more prominent in all walks of life in Tehran following the September 1980 escalation in the war with Iraq.

It was natural that Hashemi would play his role within the guard as he himself understood it and as he wanted it; in other words,

within the context that the revolution must continue. This caused him to clash with advocates of another concept several times, advocates who were becoming stronger every day. Their concept could be described as the notion of a stable state. The most prominent advocates of this concept were Rafiqdust and Mohsen Reza'i, members of the Guard's Central Committee. Rafiqdust later became commander of the Revolutionary Guard while Reza'i became minister of the Revolutionary Guard.

The struggle between these two concepts was settled by Ayatollah Khomeyni in 1984. He split the Liberation Movements Office into two organizations which were no longer under the jurisdiction of the Revolutionary Guard: the Foreign Ministry under 'Ali Akbar Velayati, and the Ministry of Intelligence under Shaykh Mohammad Reyshahri, a strong and intrepid man.

These changes meant a reduction in Hashemi's tasks and his transfer from a revolutionary organization in which he believed, to government and security organizations — namely, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Intelligence. In view of the fact that his ideas did not fit the concepts of these two organizations, he voluntarily left the Revolutionary Guard and settled in Qom to play another role commensurate with his aspirations and methods.

In Qom he acted in accordance with religious teachings; namely, through the six schools which had been established by Shaykh Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri and which included over 1,000 students, most of them Iranians, in addition to a few Lebanese, Iraqi, Pakistani, Afghan, and various other Arab students.

Hashemi also acted within the political sphere through his indoctrination of fighters on the battlefronts.

In terms of field activity abroad, Shaykh Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri did not hesitate to support Mehdi Hashemi in his endeavors to again set up an office to aid liberation movements throughout the world. Hashemi benefited from Shaykh Montazeri's personal, political, and material support and from donations and Islamic taxes, which used to be paid to the office by Montazeri's supporters and merchants from Tehran and other Iranian cities, particularly Esfahan.

The office's links with the Islamic liberation movements around the world stopped again. [as published] Many of these movements' leaders had opted to deal with this office because they imagined it was supported by Shaykh Montazeri, the man not overly concerned with the method of political and diplomatic relations which the Iranian Foreign Ministry strives to maintain. The maintenance of such relations was often at the expense of these liberation movements, the latter believed.

The office's links were extended to movements with which Iran as a state was not happy to have dealings, particularly in Afghanistan, where movements emerged which rejected cooperation with Pakistan, at the same time, without receiving any aid from Iran. These movements were, however, taken under the office's wing.

Gradually, contradictions surfaced between this office and the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Intelligence. It was natural that such contradictions should lead to offenses, which in turn led to confrontation.

Before matters could grow much worse, the authorities, represented by Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Intelligence Minister Shaykh Mohammad Mohammadi-Reyshahri, intervened several times with Shaykh Montazeri, at the instigation of Tehran's strongman, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, to stop the office's activities under Montazeri's chairmanship. Montazeri, however, always used to say: This office is under my patronage. Its philosophy is different from yours. You are a state with relations that you must preserve. The office is a revolution, and it has relations it must preserve.

Majlis Speaker Shaykh Hashemi-Rafsanjani often attempted to persuade Mehdi Hashemi to give up his post and choose an ambassadorship in any international capital. These efforts were in vain; the man neither wanted to be nor could be an ambassador.

As the contradictions between the two concepts grew, they had to be settled decisively. How was this done?

Al-Shira' is concerned with presenting the political view which both parties offer as justification. *Al-Shira'* is adopting neither of these views. What is the state's view, if one may put it that way?

The state, or those who defend the decision to arrest Hashemi, say the detained man's actions threaten the state's relations with others, which is not in agreement with the state's interests. The state relates the following two incidents as proof of its view:

1. The first incident was when arms were transported to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in a civilian aircraft carrying pilgrims during last year's Hajj season, an action which created tension between Iran and the Kingdom. The state provides as proof the fact that the plane took off from Esfahan, Hashemi's stronghold and formerly the stronghold of Montazeri's son. It is the city from which numerous pilgrims who support Hashemi's stands have emerged.

2. The second incident was the kidnapping of Syrian Charge d'Affaires in Tehran Iyad al-Mahmud. The state says Hashemi and his group kidnapped him on behalf of Syria's foes in the region, led by Yasir 'Arafat.

Since this accusation goes beyond theoretical differences to actual involvement in affairs harmful to relations with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the large Muslim neighboring country, and with Syria, the principal Arab ally, the issue is graver still, accusing Hashemi of having close ties to Iranian and Palestinian groups linked to Yasir 'Arafat, who is hostile to the state and the revolution.

What does Hashemi reply?

His circles defend him, and from their own viewpoint, trying to explain the two incidents from a different perspective, they say:

The ones who shipped the weapons on the plane from Esfahan had no connection with Hashemi. Hashemi replies to the accusation by saying: The Revolutionary Guards group arrested on this charge has admitted that the shipment was made in direct preparation for the Revolution Guards and their command, and there is no use in levelling this accusation against him.

Regarding the kidnapping of the Syrian charge d'affaires, Hashemi says: This was planned by Iranian intelligence, supervised by Shaykh Reyshahri, because the diplomat was fomenting national and Ba'thist ideas within Tehran. His detention was a message from Tehran to Damascus which Syria understood very well, but which it has not yet answered.

The danger point is reached when Hashemi's supporters reply to the accusations levelled against their official by saying:

The elimination of the Liberation Movements Office led by Hashemi was a clear Western demand to Tehran in return for delivering the military assistance it needs.

They then relate an incident which *Al-Shira'* publishes only to present the other side objectively.

They relate the following incident: A secret U.S. envoy, Robert McFarlane, visited Tehran secretly at the beginning of last month (September) and stayed at the Independence Hotel (formerly the Hilton Hotel). He held extremely important talks with envoys from the Foreign Ministry, the Consultative Assembly, and the Army. Among these envoys were Dr Mohammad Lavasani, head of the Political Department for Asia and Africa, who had worked for 10 years for Aramco in Saudi Arabia; Dr Mohammad 'Ali Hadi, deputy chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Consultative Assembly; and a senior Army officer.

The talks between McFarlane, who served for a time as an assistant to National Security Council Chief Brzezinski, and the Iranian delegation centered on the Gulf war and what is termed international terrorism.

The tale as told by Hashemi's supporters goes on: Iran asked two things of Washington, which its envoys proposed very clearly: one was a halt to military, material, and political support for the Iraqi regime; and the other was the sale of spare parts to Iran for its U.S.-made aircraft, tanks, radar, and other weapons. In return, the United States, through McFarlane, asked Tehran to stop supporting liberation movements in the world on the pretext that they are terrorist movements and to guarantee the security of Arab Gulf states.

The tale ends with the conclusion of the deal. Hashemi's supporters say: Washington responded quickly to Iran's demands, sending four C-300 planes from a base in the Philippines carrying some of the needed spare parts for Iran. These contributed to a large extent to improving the Iranian air defense system, which last week downed three Iraqi planes, one a Sokhoi and two MiG-23's. The shipment also strengthened the defense of Tehran and improved Iranian radar operations.

Tehran's response came with the arrest of Hashemi and the accusations that he had deviated from the logic of the state and had tried to involve it in disputes with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Syria, as indicated by the two incidents.

This is what Hashemi's group and the official Iranian statements are saying. While it is not our place to direct or accept accusations of this party or that, we can still relate available information on this question.

Hashemi's supporters believe that this entire incident unfolded without the knowledge of Imam Khomeyni, who was bed-ridden after suffering a heart attack that required a long rest. With regard to his call to let justice take its course, they do not doubt this at all, because they, too, want justice to take its course.

In addition, they still consider Shaykh Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri their patron. Montazeri had sought to explain the affair to Imam Khomeyni, but the imam's condition did not allow this. So the apparent successor himself stayed at home and refused to receive envoys from senior personalities. Nor did he receive Shaykh Rafsanjani or Khamene'i when they came to him in Qom to explain the situation. Hashemi's supporters add other reports about statements issued in Tehran and other Iranian cities, some of which were published in the press, which defended Hashemi. They also reported that a number of Revolutionary Guards cadres had returned from the front to protest the arrest of their patron.

In addition, his supporters believe that the coming stage will see an escalation in the confrontation with the liberal trends in Iran, particularly the factions of former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan, in an attempt to cover up the real struggle raging between these two positions. Accusing Mehdi Hashemi of killing a clergyman will be useless, because this is the same charge levelled against him during the shah's regime.

Whatever the outcome, there are now two opposing logics in Tehran: The logic of the state and the logic of the revolution. Each has its supporting views and practical justifications. If it is difficult for either of them to back away from their ideas, it is still more difficult for either of them to stop levelling the worst accusations against the other to make their logic prevail. We know this all too well in Third World countries. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was yesterday the undisputed leader of Aden and a nationalist, progressive, and internationalist. Those listening to Aden radio talking about him today will not be surprised by whatever is waiting tomorrow for Abu Bakr al-'Attas or for others in Tehran, Baghdad, etc.

Aim of 'Undercover' Visit To Resume Relations

LD051827 Tehran IRNA in English 1800 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 5, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi said Wednesday that the major aim behind the under-cover visit of a U.S. delegation to Tehran was to resume relations with the Islamic Republic.

In an interview with IRNA after Wednesday's Cabinet session, Musavi said that any talks, however unofficial with this clandes-

tine delegation, would be interpreted as unofficial resumption of Tehran-Washington relations, which result, he said, the White House had sought.

Iran has friendly relations with many countries, but negotiations with the U.S. in the light of its crimes against the Islamic Revolution will never take place, said the premier.

Musavi said that Tehran and Washington do not maintain any official or unofficial contacts except on disputes now being arbitrated at the International Court of The Hague within the framework of the Algiers agreement.

On moderation of stances of several pro-U.S. countries including Saudi Arabia and Turkey towards Iran, Musavi said that following Iran's victory in the Val Fajr-8 offensive, launched last February, a relenting of their previous positions was indeed felt by Iran.

The prime minister attributed their revised stances to Iran's steadily increasing strength and the power of the Muslim combatants at the war fronts. "As the Islamic Republic emerges as a regional power, it naturally expects some moderation on the part of neighboring and world countries," he said.

Musavi rejected the notion of the inadvisibility of Iran holding talks with Kuwait and regional states, and noted in all negotiations the Islamic Republic adheres to its deep-rooted ideological principles.

Elsewhere Musavi said that biased persons claimed that Tehran's population was 11 or 12 million, while according to the latest census the population registered a 0.6 percent growth and stands at 5.5 million.

The population of greater Tehran including Karaj and Qom is estimated at 8.2 million. After the 1979 Islamic Revolution, people did not emigrate to the capital as they do in most Third World countries, Musavi said. He said the recently conducted census showed that the literacy rate of the country increased by more than six percent.

On the high population increase in Iran, Musavi said that the 3.5 percent growth was the result of the massive emigration of Iraqi and Afghan refugees into the country. The rate will level off at about 3.1 percent once they return to their countries in the future, he added.

Khamene'i Congratulates New Mozambican Leader

NC050822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i has sent a congratulatory message to Mr Joaquim Chissano, the new Mozambican president and successor to the late Samora Machel. The text of President Khamene'i's message is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Your Excellency President of Mozambique Joaquim Chissano. I extend my congratulations to you, to your government, and to the Mozambican people on your selection as president. Mr President, assuming responsibility for the leadership and guidance of the Mozambican people in their struggle against racists and the forces of world oppression at this time in the absence of Mr Samora Machel, the pioneer of Mozambican independence, is a very sensitive and major task. I hope that you will discharge this duty with knowledge and wisdom based on the aspirations of the former leader of Mozambique, who cherished independence, and that you will emerge successful. I have no doubt that the Mozambican people's support for the preservation of their country's complete independence and for the struggle against the racist South African regime and its puppets will prove to be valuable in attaining this sublime objective. This was the greatest desire of the late leader of Mozambique, and remains the wish of the people. In this regard, I wish to assure you that the Iranian position will remain steadfast as always. Our feelings toward and our ties with the late Samora Machel will be transferred to his successor, revolution, and combatant friend. I wish to take this opportunity to pray for your success during the tenure of your responsibility. I beseech the Almighty to ensure the welfare, prosperity, and good fortune of the Mozambican people.

Khamene'i: Forces Have 'Upper Hand' in War

LD051513 Tehran IRNA in English 1447 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 5, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i said here Wednesday that Iranian forces will continue dealing their fatal blows on the enemy one after the other until the anti-Islamic government in Baghdad is toppled.

Speaking to a group of relatives of martyrs, prisoners of war (POW's) and those missing in action from Zanjan Province, the president reiterated "we now hold the upper hand in the war fronts and our victory is definite"

The world is now well aware that the Iraqi regime has no future and that the person (Saddam Husayn) who is engaged in severe repression of the Iraqi people has ignited the fire of war in the region and should be eliminated so that a lasting peace would return to the region, he said.

The president who is also head of the Supreme Defense Council (SDC) emphasized that the Islamic Republic does not intend to launch aggression against any country or allow itself to be bullied.

Envoy Meets with Syrian Official in Tehran

LD051036 Tehran IRNA in English 1031 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 5 — The Iranian ambassador to Damascus, Mohammad Hasan Akhtari, met with Syrian deputy minister for foreign affairs, here Tuesday.

The two officials discussed situation in the Middle East and bilateral relations of the two countries.

Islamic Leader Warns of 'Zionist-American Plots'

LD051834 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The Islamic Unification Movement led by Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, issued a statement with the warning that: The United States and Israel, in cooperation with a group of Palestinians and Lebanese, are on the point of creating disturbances and riots in Lebanon. In this statement, which was issued by the Political Office of the Islamic Unification Movement, it is stated: The aim of the enemy is to deliver blows to the Muslims of Lebanon, Syria, and Palestine, so that the preliminary measure can be carried out for the return of the Phalangists and the establishment of the latter's hegemony over all Lebanese territory.

In this same statement, the leader of the Islamic Unification Movement has called for the Islamic Unification to prevent the realization of Zionist-American plots and machinations.

Arrest of Iraqi-Backed 'Terrorists' Reported

LD051740 Tehran IRNA in English 1725 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 5, IRNA — Five members of two terrorist groups attempting to plant bombs in heavily populated areas in the capital were arrested a few days ago, announced Iran's Ministry of Information here Wednesday.

The Information Ministry said that 60 kgs of explosives were also seized from the Iraqi-financed terrorist groups. It noted that further investigation is underway.

47 Iraqis Cross Iranian Border; Seek Refuge

LD041631 Tehran IRNA in English 1622 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Orumiyeh, West Azarbayjan, Prov., Nov 4, IRNA — Some 48 more Iraqi Muslims crossed the western and northwestern borders of the country Tuesday and took refuge in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Among the refugees who sought asylum along with their families, are seven soldiers. The others are physicians, engineers, and teachers who are from Iraqi cities of Irbil, Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah, Mosul and Saleheddin-Dialeh [name as received]. The Iraqi refugees said that they escaped the cruelty of the Baghdad government.

'28 More' Cross Border

LD051533 Tehran IRNA in English 1520 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Orumiyeh, West Azarbayjan Prov., Nov 5, IRNA — Twenty-eight more Iraqi Muslims crossed the western and northwestern borders of the country Tuesday and took refuge in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

There are physicians, students, farmers, teachers, and mechanics among the Iraqi refugees who are from the Iraqi cities of Baghdad, Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah, and Irbil. [passage omitted]

The Iraqi refugees expressed relief on managing to escape the cruelty of the Baghdad government.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Iraqi Gunboat Forced To Flee Jetty

LD061538 Tehran IRNA in English 1529 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Nov 6, IRNA — An Iraqi gun-boat attempting to approach the beseiged Al-Bakr jetty in the Persian Gulf Thursday, was forced to flee by the heavy coastal artillery fire of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC).

The Iraqi gun-boat vainly attempted to land fresh forces at the jetty in the early hours of dawn, but the ever-alert Muslim combatants frustrated its efforts in carrying out the mission.

3 Ships Intercepted in Gulf

LD061202 Tehran IRNA in English 1157 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 6, IRNA — Iran's Navy intercepted three Liberian, Norwegian, and Greek container ships in the Persian Gulf waters during the past few days to inspect their goods.

Navy Commander Captain Hoseyn Malekzadegan told IRNA here Thursday morning that the Iranian naval forces will continue intercepting and inspecting cargo ships heading for the ports in the northwest of the Persian Gulf.

Explaining interception of the ships which takes place at various points, the Navy commander said that ships, the cargo, or manifests of which need a thorough inspection, will be escorted to one of the Iranian southern ports.

He further said that if after the inspection it is proved that the ships are carrying goods which might increase combat power of the enemy, the ships and their cargo will be seized.

Captain Malekzadegan said that the 14,000-ton *Hualtrotter* Norwegian container ship, loaded in Brest port in France, was heading for a port in north of the Persian Gulf.

He added that goods and manifest of the 19,000-ton Greek container ship *Aphrodite* and the 4,000-ton [as received] Liberian *Mermaid-Ace* were under thorough inspection. The latter had been loaded in a Japanese port and was heading for northern Persian Gulf through Karachi.

Stressing that ships which are voyaging in the region do not travel in international lines and by passing through coastal waters of the regional countries enter the Strait of Hormuz, the commander said that Iran had to fight this vicious attempt by expanding the area under its control.

Therefore, he added, the ships are being intercepted in the Oman Sea, Strait of Hormuz, and the Persian Gulf.

He stressed that in order to thwart conspiracies of supporters of the Baghdad regime, Iranian naval forces will carefully check any movement in the Persian Gulf.

Communique No 2,646
LD051526 Tehran IRNA in English 1518 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 5, IRNA — A cargo ship suspected of carrying related goods for Iraq was intercepted in the Strait of Hormuz and later escorted to a southern Iranian port for thorough inspection Tuesday, said a military communique here Wednesday.

Joint Staff Communique Number 2,646 said that Iranian Gendarmerie forces shelled Iraqi positions in parts of the western and southern fronts Tuesday killing or wounding a number of enemy troops and destroying at least 10 gun emplacements and one truck of theirs. Enemy fire was also silenced and their engineering operations halted.

A number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and more than five light as well as heavy vehicles and several gun emplacements of theirs destroyed in the western border fronts by Iranian artillery fire on Tuesday, the communique said.

In the southern fronts, the communique said, Iraqi forces sustained considerable casualties and losses when they were hit by heavy Iranian artillery and mortar fire. Enemy engineering operations especially in eastern Basra were also checked.

The military communique furthermore said that reconnaissance flight of Iraqi helicopters in Jofeyr operational theater as well as enemy engineering operations in Kani-Sheykh were checked on Tuesday.

In the northwestern fronts, Iranian forces reconnoitered and opened heavy artillery fire on Iraqi positions on Tuesday inflicting substantial casualties and losses on enemy troops.

Communique No 2,647
LD061543 Tehran IRNA in English 1525 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 6, IRNA — Iran's Navy intercepted and inspected five cargo ships and oil tankers in the Strait of Hormuz Wednesday but allowed them to continue voyage after being satisfied they were not carrying any war-related cargo for Iraq, said a military communique here Thursday.

In its Communique Number 2,647 the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces said that Iraqi troops sustained heavy casualties and losses in artillery duels throughout the fronts Wednesday.

A number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and at least seven enemy bunkers and observation posts and several vehicles destroyed in parts of the western and southern fronts Wednesday when they were shelled by Iranian Gendarmerie forces, the communique said.

Exchange of artillery fire continued in the southern fronts Wednesday raging somewhat more heavily in Faqqeh, Talayeh, and Zayd as a result of which Iraqi troops incurred several casualties and losses and were forced to silence their fire.

In the western fronts, the communique said parts of Iraqi positions were set ablaze by Iranian artillery fire. In Qasr-e Shirin and Sumar operational theaters, some Iraqi trucks carrying ammunition and personnel were destroyed and enemy engineering operations halted.

Iranian artillery fire pounded enemy positions and patrols in Piranshahr, Marivan, and Sar Dasht, northwestern fronts on Wednesday according to the communique.